DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 358 848 IR 054 453

TITLE	Massachusetts Public Libraries in Crisis: The Burden of Non-Resident Lending and Borrowing. Report of the Senate Committee on Post Audit and Oversight. Senate 1635.
INSTITUTION	Massachusetts State Legislature, Boston. Senate Committee on Post Audit and Oversight.
PUB DATE	Jun 92
NOTE	70p.
PUB TYPE	Legal/Legislative/Regulatory Materials (090)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Budgeting; Financial Support; *Interlibrary Loans; *Library Circulation; Library Planning; *Library Services; Library Statistics; *Public Libraries; State Programs; *User Needs (Information); Users (Information)
IDENTIFIERS	*Library Funding; *Massachusetts

ABSTRACT

This report examines the present fiscal condition and changing nature of the system of public libraries in Massachusetts. Despite the impact of budget cuts on operating hours and staffing, the demand for library services has increased concomitantly with the information needs of individuals, professionals, and businesses. Many of the municipal libraries are finding that as much as 20% to 30% of their library users reside in other communities. This blurring of service delivery areas is causing financial strain at the local level where over 87% of all library revenues are generated. The growth in non-resident circulation demands that new funding strategies be examined in order to keep public libraries viable for all citizens. Following an introduction, the findings of the committee are presented in three sections: (1) Public Libraries in the United States; (2) Public Libraries in Massachusetts, including Massachusetts public library support and activity for fiscal years 1988-91, as well as interlibrary loans, reciprocal borrowing, and non-resident circulation; and (3) Conclusions and Recommendations. The first of two appendices contains tables showing total operating income, appropriated municipal income and total state grants as a percent of total operating income for fiscal years 1988 and 1991. The second appendix shows estimated non-resident circulation costs for Massachusetts cities and towns, for fiscal years 1988 and 1990. (ALF)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

ED358848

SENATE . . . . . No. 1635

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT

of the

SENATE COMMITTEE ON

POST AUDIT AND OVERSIGHT

entitled

"MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CRISIS: THE BURDEN OF NON-RESIDENT LENDING AND BORROWING"

(under the provisions of Section 63 of Chapter 3 of the General Laws, as most recently amended by Chapter 557 of the Acts of 1986)

June 1992

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Richard X. Connors

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS SENATE

The Honorable William M. Bulger
President of the Senate

MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CRISIS:

The Burden of Non-Resident Lending and Borrowing

(Senate 1635)

A Report of the

SENATE COMMITTEE ON POST AUDIT AND OVERSIGHT

Sen. Thomas C. Norton, Chairman

Sen. W. Paul White, Vice-Chairman
Sen. Linda J. Melconian
Sen. Robert A. Havern
Senator Robert D. Wetmore
Senator Christopher M. Lane
Senator Matthew J. Amorello

Prepared by the

SENATE POST AUDIT AND OVERSIGHT BUREAU
State House, Room 312
Boston, Massachusetts 02133 (617) 722-1252

Richard X. Connors, Esq., Director
James L. Hearns, Senior Policy Analyst
Andrew J. Parker, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Bruce J. Prenda, Esq., Bureau Counsel
Steven H. O'Riordan, Policy Analyst
Claudia Andrea Bennett, Policy Analyst
Michelle M. Blascio, Policy Analyst
Jacqueline M. Pomfret, Policy Analyst

Principal Researcher: Steven H. O'Riordan

June 1992

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

SENATE COMMITTEE ON POST AUDIT AND OVERSIGHT

Room 312, State House Boston, MA 02133

SEN. THOMAS C. NORTON
Chairman
(617) 722-1114

SEN. W. PAUL WHITE
Vice-Chairman

Members
SEN. LINDA J. MELCONIAN
SEN. ROBERT A. HAVERN
SEN. ROBERT D. WETMORE
SEN. CHRISTOPHER M. LANE
SEN. MATTHEW J. AMORELLO

RICHARD X. CONNORS
Bureau Director
(617) 722-1252

June 15, 1991

Edward B. O'Neill
Clerk of the Senate
State House, Room 208
Boston, MA 02133

Dear Mr. O'Neill:

Pursuant to M.G.L. Chapter 3, Section 63 as most recently amended by Chapter 557 of the Acts of 1986, the Senate Committee on Post Audit and Oversight respectfully submits to the full Senate the following report: **Massachusetts Public Libraries in Crisis: The Burden of Non-resident Lending and Borrowing**.

This report is based on research by the Senate Post Audit and Oversight Bureau. It examines the current financial condition of the Commonwealth's public libraries and the changing nature of the services demanded of the system.

Respectfully filed by the Senate Committee on Post Audit and Oversight:

Thomas C. Norton
Senator Thomas C. Norton
Chairman

W. Paul White
Senator W. Paul White
Vice-Chairman

Linda J. Melconian
Senator Linda J. Melconian

Robert A. Havern III
Senator Robert A. Havern

Robert D. Wetmore
Senator Robert D. Wetmore

Christopher M. Lane
Senator Christopher M. Lane

Matthew J. Amorello
Senator Matthew J. Amorello

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report by the Senate Committee on Post Audit and Oversight examines the present fiscal condition and changing nature of the Commonwealth's system of public libraries.

As far back as 1890, the Commonwealth recognized the educational and economic value of public libraries and viewed it to be in the "highest welfare to the community" to place a public library "within easy reach of every man, woman and child in the State". Today, nearly fifty-six percent of state residents are public library card holders. Public libraries support the lifelong learning needs of people, contribute to improving the overall quality of life, and support the economy of the Commonwealth. Public libraries are used to satisfy the work-related information needs for science and engineering (2.9 million visits per year), legal work (2.4 million visits), management and administration (2.6 million visits), and sales and marketing (2.3 million visits). In fact, over 24 percent of all public library visits are work-related.

The Commonwealth, through the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC), has supported and encouraged the concept of unrestricted and accessible library services to all Massachusetts citizens. Despite the impact of budget cuts on operating hours and staffing, the demand for library services has increased concomitantly with the information needs of individuals, professionals, and businesses.

In order to receive state library aid, public libraries must extend library services to all non-residents who are library card holders in other communities which also receive state aid. Many of the Commonwealth's municipal libraries are finding that as much as twenty to thirty percent of their library users reside in other communities. This blurring of service delivery areas is causing financial strain at the local level where over eighty-seven percent of all library revenues are generated. The growth in non-resident circulation demands that new funding strategies be examined in order to keep public libraries viable for all citizens.

FINDINGS

- **Public libraries in Massachusetts have fared better under the direction of the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners than the Commonwealth's public school libraries have under the direction of the Massachusetts Department of Education and better than the state's public college and university academic libraries.**

In 1989, Massachusetts public libraries ranked twenty-first in total library collection expenditures *per library*; sixth in *per capita* collections expenditures; and eighth in average *total* collection expenditures. Conversely:

- In 1987, the National Center for Educational Statistics ranked Massachusetts public school libraries and media centers forty-sixth nationally in total collection expenditures per school (and per pupil).

- In 1990, Massachusetts ranked fifty-first behind the fifty states and the District of Columbia in library operating expenditures per student in academic libraries.

- **State policies and regulations through the MBLC have resulted in both increased total library circulation and non-resident circulation. Costs associated with serving non-resident borrowers are not reimbursed by the state.**

The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners has supported the proliferation of Automated Resource Sharing Networks and encouraged unrestricted library services. These successful policies have resulted in the following:

- ▸ **Total library circulation** (the lending and borrowing of library materials) increased 17.6 percent between FY1988 and FY1991.
- ▸ **Total non-resident circulation** increased 40.7 percent during this same period.
- ▸ In FY1991, more than 12.5 percent of all loans made by municipal libraries were made to non-residents borrowers.
- ▸ The number of public libraries with more than 10 percent of their total circulation accounted for by non-residents increased from 81 to 103 from FY1988 to FY1991.

- **Reductions in state appropriations to public libraries have negatively affected library services.**

Massachusetts public libraries rely on state and local support more than libraries in most other states. Therefore, in addition to the costs associated with serving non-residents, reductions in state aid, and fiscal constraints on local budgets have negatively affected public library services in the Commonwealth. The Committee found that between FY1988 and FY1991:

- ▸ **Real state appropriations** for public libraries were reduced by over 33.0 percent.
- ▸ **Total per capita library operating income** for public libraries in Massachusetts decreased by 16.0 percent.
- ▸ **Full-time equivalent (FTE) library staff's** in Massachusetts have been reduced by an average of 13.4 percent.
- ▸ **Expenditures on library materials** (e.g. books and periodicals) were reduced by 5.3 percent.
- ▸ **Total per capita library holdings** (the number of books and other library materials) were reduced by 15.8 percent.
- ▸ Staff and operating income reductions have forced 130 communities to reduce weekly operating hours at public libraries by an average of 7.7 percent. Sixty communities were at or below the minimum hours open required by the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners in FY1991.

- **Before FY1990, no municipality applied for a waiver from the state's minimum appropriation requirement. In FY1992, *forty-one* municipalities requested waivers from this requirement.**

Prior to FY1992, municipalities were required to appropriate an amount equal to the average of the prior three years library appropriation plus the 2½ percent increase allowed under Proposition 2½. The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners was allowed by statute to grant waivers of this requirement to ten municipalities upon demonstration of fiscal hardship. The financial pressures facing many cities and towns in Massachusetts prompted the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners and the Legislature to relax the Municipal Appropriation Requirement (MAR) and allow for more waivers. The FY1992 budget allotted an additional fifteen appropriation requirement waivers which MBLC could grant, bringing the state total to twenty-five. The FY1992 budget also altered the maintenance of effort standard requiring municipalities to maintain appropriations equal to the average of the past three years plus 2½ percent to ninety-five percent of the average appropriation for the past three years.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Massachusetts public libraries rely on state and local support more than libraries in most other states. Therefore, reductions in state aid, and fiscal constraints on local budgets have negatively affected public library services in the Commonwealth.

Under these unfortunate circumstances, the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) has attempted to distribute limited state dollars to as many communities as possible. This has been accomplished by prorating some standards and increasing reliance on waivers. Both strategies are short term efforts, however, which will inevitably have a negative impact on public library services. State policies which allow communities to reduce their library appropriations and cut back on expenditures and hours of operation will affect the quality and accessibility of the Commonwealth's system of public libraries. These strategies should therefore be viewed as fiscal expedients and should not be pursued as standard policy for any extended period of time.

The state grant programs and MBLC policies have encouraged the use and development of resource sharing through automated networks. These efforts have in turn contributed to the growth in non-resident lending across the state.

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

- **Chapter 78 § 19A subsection 4 of the General Laws should be funded to allow for the reimbursement of costs associated with non-resident lending. The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners should develop a formula for the reimbursement of non-resident lending costs.**

If, in FY1991, the state, using the generic $0.34 per circulated item rate, had reimbursed cities and towns for the cost of servicing non-resident borrowers, the cost would have been less than $1.65 million. It is time that the Commonwealth address the consequences of past policies which have expanded library services. The non-resident reimbursement formula should take into account the technological capabilities of public libraries throughout the state (variation in costs is estimated to range from $0.30 to $0.45, with some studies ranging as high as $1.50 per item).

- **The General Court should increase state appropriations for public library services to at least fiscal year 1988 levels.**

Between FY1988 and FY1992 state appropriations for public library services have been reduced by over $6.0 million while service demand has increased. This situation has resulted in reductions in staff and hours of operation as well as collection development throughout the public library system. The educational and informational needs of the Commonwealth cannot be served when public libraries cannot keep their doors open and their shelves stocked and current.

- **The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) should remain an independent state agency and should continue to develop greater cooperative activities among libraries (public, academic, school, special, institutional libraries, and libraries serving the handicapped) throughout the Commonwealth to improve access, collection development, and economies of scale.**

It is unlikely that public libraries in the Commonwealth would be better served by any state agency other than the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners. The current status of the Commonwealth's public school libraries and academic libraries (public colleges and universities) attests to the need for focused attention on library development and planning.

The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) has the statutory authority and responsibility for the development and improvement of Massachusetts libraries and is the designated state agency to receive and disburse federal library grants. The current governance structure under the MBLC allows for input and policy coordination from all types of libraries within the Commonwealth.

The MBLC has recently undergone a comprehensive planning process resulting in two detailed reports which clearly identify the status and needs of the Commonwealth's library system. These reports detail the situation of public, regional, special, institutional, school and academic libraries throughout the state. With input from it's advisory boards and increased state appropriations, the MBLC would be best able to implement the recommendations and fulfill the goals of these programs. Therefore, the Committee doubts that the programs and planning initiatives administered by the MBLC can be adequately maintained and expanded within any larger state bureaucracy.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

INTRODUCTION 1

SECTION ONE: PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES 2

SECTION TWO: PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS 5

MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT AND ACTIVITY-
FISCAL YEARS 1988 THROUGH 1991 9
Total Library Operating Income 9
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Staff 11
Total Library Expenditures and Expenditures
Salaries and Library Materials 11
Total Library Holdings 13
Hours of Operation 14
Circulation 15

INTERLIBRARY LOANS, RECIPROCAL BORROWING, AND
NON-RESIDENT CIRCULATION 16

SECTION THREE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 22

APPENDICES 27

APPENDIX I: Total Operating Income, Appropriated
Municipal Income and Total State Grants as a
Percent of Total Operating Income -
Fiscal Years 1988 and 1991 28

APPENDIX II: Estimated Non-Resident Circulation Costs
for Massachusetts Cities and Towns -
Fiscal Years 1988 and 1990 34

INTRODUCTION

There are over 502 public library facilities (libraries and branches) in Massachusetts. All but three of municipalities (Hawley, New Ashford and Washington) in the Commonwealth have at least one library facility.[1] These institutions are visited about 27 million times each year. It is estimated that there are 3.3 million registered library card holders in Massachusetts (nearly fifty-six percent of the state's residents). Public libraries support the lifelong learning needs of people, contribute to improving the overall quality of life, and support the economy of the Commonwealth. Public libraries are used to satisfy the work-related information needs for science and engineering (2.9 million visits per year), legal work (2.4 million visits), management and administration (2.6 million visits), and sales and marketing (2.3 million visits). In fact, over 24 percent of all public library visits are work-related.[2]

The Commonwealth, through the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners, has supported and encouraged the concept of unrestricted and accessible library services to all Massachusetts citizens. However, many municipal libraries are finding that twenty to thirty percent of their users reside in other communities. This blurring of service delivery areas is causing great financial strain at the local level where over eighty-seven percent of all library revenues were generated in FY1991. State policy and local initiative have facilitated the growth of non-resident lending to a point where new funding strategies must be examined in order to keep the public library system viable in the future.

This report by the Senate Committee on Post Audit and Oversight examines the present fiscal

---

[1]There are 374 main libraries, the remaining 128 are branches. The three communities without public libraries do, however, receive bookmobile services from the regional public library system.

[2]King Research, Inc., Massachusetts Libraries: An Alliance for the Future: Technical Report, November 1991. The remaining 17.9 percent of patrons are comprised of university employees (4.5 percent) and "other" (13.4 percent).

condition and changing nature of the services demanded of the Commonwealth's system of public libraries.

The report places Massachusetts public libraries into a national context using standard measures of financial support and library service delivery. The report also examines per capita output measures of circulation, holdings, non-resident usage, per capita state and local funding for library services, per capita expenditure data, and staffing levels.

Finally, the report makes recommendations to address the inadequacies of the current funding of public library services.

SECTION I: PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES

According to a recent report by the U.S. Department of Education, there were nearly 9,000 public libraries in the United States in 1989 with over 600 million books and volumes in their collections. At that time, Massachusetts public libraries held a combined collection of 26.9 million volumes (sixth largest in the U.S.) or 4¾ percent of the nation's total public library collection.[3]

Nationally, public libraries reported total operating income of $4 billion in 1989. Of this total, local governments provided eighty-one percent of operating income for library services, eight percent came from state governments, and the remainder came from other sources including the federal government, gifts, donations, fines and fees. While Massachusetts local governments in 1989 contributed and average of 82.3 percent of total public library operating income state

[3] Public Libraries in 50 States and the District of Columbia: 1989, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education Office of Educational Research and Improvement, April 1991.

government contributed an average of 12.5 percent. Two years later, in fiscal year 1991, the local government share increased by 6.5 percent to 87.3 percent of total operating income. While state appropriations for public library services (adjusted for inflation) were reduced by 29.8 percent between FY1987 and FY1991 (33.0 percent between FY1988 and FY1991).[4]

Massachusetts is above national and peer group averages in most per capita and percentage measures related to public library income, expenditures, circulation, collections, and staffing.[5] The state is above national averages in all cases except the percentage measure of total operating income coming from federal and "other" sources. Massachusetts public libraries rely more on local and state financial support than most states.

Table I (page 4) describes various average per capita and percentage statistics related to public library income, expenditures, collections, circulations, and staffing. Massachusetts ranks high in per capita collections, first in the Northeast and among industrial states and second nationally, and full-time equivalent staff per 10,000 population, third in the Northeast and among industrial states; eighth nationally.

Maintaining larger collections and greater user activity requires more staff to effectively service the volumes of material and people circulating through public libraries. Therefore, it appears that the above average staffing figure for Massachusetts can be justified due to heavier workloads created by the exceptional inventory and circulation.

---

[4] Two library grant programs; Additional State Aid to Public Libraries program and the State Competitive Grants to Public Libraries program were eliminated accounting for the lions share of the reductions in state appropriations between FY1988 and FY1991.

[5] The peer states observed included the Northeast regional states: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont; and the eleven major industrial states according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor statistics: California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas.

Table I. Selected Public Library Statistics - 1989.

	UNITED STATES	*Eleven Northeastern States*	*Eleven Industrial States*	*MASSACHUSETTS*
Total Library Income per capita	$17.16	$18.49	$18.78	$21.16
Local Income per capita	$13.93	$14.19	$15.20	$17.41
Income by Source				
Local	81.2%	75.4%	80.5%	82.3%
State	8.0%	7.7%	8.7%	12.5%
Federal	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	0.4%
Other	9.4%	15.6%	9.4%	4.8%
Total Library Expenditures per capita	$15.10	$16.98	$18.12	$19.18
Collections per capita	2.53	3.50	2.73	4.59
Circulations per capita	5.60	5.95	5.37	6.08
Visits per capita (est.)	2.63	3.78	3.17	4.50
Paid FTE Staff per 10,000 population	4.30	4.90	4.60	6.00

However, it must be reiterated that these interstate comparisons are being made with 1989 data. The current financial situation of many states has required cutbacks in state appropriations for public library services. Among the states examined, only two, California and New Jersey had greater reductions than Massachusetts in state appropriations to their public libraries between fiscal years 1989 and 1991. Massachusetts public libraries receive well below the regional, peer, and national average support from the federal government and other sources (Table I, above). Reductions in state aid will, therefore, have a greater negative effect on public library services in Massachusetts.

SECTION II :PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS

Historically, Massachusetts has been a leader in its support and development of public libraries. The first major tax-supported public library in the United States, the Boston Public Library, was established in 1852. By 1890, more than half of the 351 cities and towns in the Commonwealth had municipally controlled public libraries. That same year, Massachusetts created the nation's first state library agency, the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC).

It wasn't until 1960, however, that the state began appropriating the Library Incentive Grant (LIG) for the direct support of public library operating costs. Today, the purpose of the Library Incentive Grant program is two-fold: to encourage municipalities to maintain minimum levels of library services and to provide an incentive to develop improved library services.[6]

The state also began to appropriate funds designed to develop and support the creation of regional library systems. Regional grants provide inter-library loan support, bookmobile service, technical assistance, and reference and research services to three regional and eleven sub-regional libraries and to other libraries within the regions and sub-regions.[7] Any public library system which contracts with the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners to provide regional library service receives an annual appropriation based on a per capita amount per square mile of its service area based on the following schedule:

---

[6] The amounts of a LIG award are either a flat grant or distributed on a per capita formula. For towns of less than 2,500 population, the LIG is equal to the town's library appropriation for the preceding year (no more than $1,250, however). For cities and towns of 2,500 population or more the distribution is $0.50 per capita provided at least $1,250 was appropriated during the prior fiscal year.

[7] The Eastern Region located at the Boston Public Library has sub-regional libraries in Andover, Wellesley, Quincy, Bridgewater, New Bedford, Falmouth and Boston. The Central Region located at Worcester Public Library has a sub-regional library in Fitchburg. The Western Region located at Hatfield has sub-regionals in Pittsfield, Springfield and Northampton.

Over 1,000 population/ square mile	$1.00 per capita
750 to 999 population/square mile	$1.10 per capita
Under 750 population/square mile	$1.30 per capita[8]

Regional library aid also provides additional funds to the Boston Public Library (BPL) which has been designated as the state's "library of last recourse", meaning it is the library which will provide those research and reference services which other regional and local libraries are unable to provide. In order to fulfill its special duties, the BPL requires additional monies to maintain and improve its extensive collections. The BPL's research library is the primary public research institution in New England. In FY1992 the per capita appropriation to the BPL was $0.77 per resident in the Commonwealth.

Chapter 478 of the Acts of 1987, created the Municipal Equalization Grants (MEG) program as well as the Library Improvement Program for public library construction. The equalization grant program was designed to provide improved library services in communities with relatively less revenue-raising capacity by compensating libraries for disparities in municipal funding resources. Municipal equalization awards are calculated through a formula similar to the state "lottery distribution formula".[9]

All of these state aid programs are distributed to public libraries which have met certain minimum standards of free public library service as certified by the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC). All public libraries seeking certification for state aid are required to be: (1) open to all residents of the community for normal library services; (2) free, in that no charges can be made for normal services; (3) open a minimum number of hours per week based on population of service area; (4) employ trained library personnel; (5) expend a

---

[8] This formula has not been increased since FY1988.

[9] The MEG formula uses the equalized property valuation (EQV) of a municipality and its population to determine each municipality's grant amount.

reasonable portion of the library's total budget on library materials (again minimum percentages are based on the population of service areas); (6) lend books to other libraries in the state and extend privileges to the holders of library cards issued by other public libraries on a reciprocal basis; and (7) submit an annual report to the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) which includes the total number of non-resident loans and non-resident circulation as a percent of the library's total circulation.[10]

In addition to these seven requirements, Chapter 78 § 19A requires that municipalities seeking state aid must meet a Municipal Appropriation Requirement (MAR). Prior to FY1992, municipalities were required to appropriate an amount equal to the average of the prior three years library appropriation plus the 2½ percent increase allowed under Proposition 2½. The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners was allowed by statute to grant waivers of this requirement to ten municipalities upon demonstration of fiscal hardship. Before 1990, no municipality applied for a waiver.

In FY1987, the first budget year that the equalization grant program was in place, the 319 libraries which applied for both MEG aid and incentive grants were certified and received state aid. In FY1990, of the 321 public library systems which applied for state aid, 309 were certified and awarded grants on the basis of meeting all statutes and regulations. Seven municipalities applied for waivers of the appropriation requirement and five were granted (Brockton, Chelsea, Lawrence, Springfield, and Swampscott). Salisbury and Holyoke had their requests denied. The town of Wilmington, which was denied state aid, did not meet the minimum materials expenditure standard.

---

[10] Chapter 78, section 19B of the Massachusetts General Laws. Sections 7 through 34 deal with public libraries and the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners.

In FY1991, 38 municipalities applied for appropriation requirement waivers. The maximum ten waivers allowed under statute were issued (Athol, Brockton, Chelmsford, Foxboro, Monson, New Bedford, Southbridge, Springfield, Sunderland, and Worcester). Six municipalities (Franklin, Hanson, Needham, Northbridge, Topsfield, and Townsend) were denied waivers because the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioner deemed the budget cuts sustained by the local libraries in these communities as being disproportional to other municipal services.

Forty-one communities requested appropriation requirement waivers in FY1992, signalling greater financial hardship for public libraries throughout the state.

The financial pressures facing many cities and towns in Massachusetts prompted the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners and the Legislature to relax the Municipal Appropriation Requirement (MAR) and allow for more waivers. The MBLC has also begun to "prorate" some of the minimum standards (minimum hours open and minimum materials expenditure) in order to allow more municipalities to receive state aid.

The FY1992 budget (Chapter 138 Acts of 1991) allotted an additional fifteen appropriation requirement waivers which the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) could grant, bringing the state total to twenty-five. The FY1992 budget also altered the maintenance of effort standard requiring municipalities to maintain appropriations equal to the average of the past three years plus 2½ percent to ninety-five percent of the average appropriation for the past three years.

In an effort to recognize the effects of budget cuts on library services and still certify as many libraries for state aid as possible, the MBLC began prorating certain mandatory standards in FY1991. Libraries seeking proration of the "hours open" and "materials expenditure" standards

must continue to comply with the appropriation requirement (or receive a waiver) and the remaining five minimum standards of free public library service.[11] Prorating is based on the percentage reduction in local aid sustained by a community between FY1989 and FY1991. For example, the requirements for both standards would be reduced by ten percent if a community's FY1991 local aid figure (Chapter 70 and Additional Assistance funds) was ten percent less than its FY1989 figure.

These strategies (waivers, relaxation of the appropriation requirement, and proration) are, in effect, a lowering of standards which may tempt communities and the state to a dependency on waivers and reduced standards. The efforts of the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners should be viewed as fiscal expedients, not norms to be followed for any extended period of time or encouraged as standard policy in the future.

MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT AND ACTIVITY - FISCAL YEARS 1988 THROUGH 1991

Total Library Operating Income

Average per capita *total library operating income* for all public libraries in Massachusetts decreased by sixteen percent between FY1988 and FY1991 (Table II, page 10).[12] The greatest reductions were in population groups I (1 to 1,999 population) and VII (over 100,000 population). These population groups are generally most dependent on local aid. Thirteen of the top thirty-five per capita local aid recipient communities were in population group I and two out of the three cities in group VII (Boston and Springfield) were among the top per capita

---

[11] Open to all residents, no charge for services, the professional personnel requirement, the inter-library loan and reciprocal borrowing, and the reporting standards.

[12] The analysis in this section is based on data reported by local public libraries to the MBLC as part of the requirements for receiving state aid. The data is reported by population group because most of the requirements for state aid are based on population of service area and are distributed on a per capita basis. All dollar figures are adjusted for inflation to 1991 constant dollars.

local aid communities in FY1992. Municipalities in population groups II and III accounted for an additional ten of the top thirty-five per capita Local Aid communities. **APPENDIX I: "Total Operating Income, Appropriated Municipal Income, and State Grants as a Percent of Total Operating Income - Fiscal Years 1988 and 1991"**, offers public library income information by Massachusetts city and town.

Table II. Total Public Library Operating Income & Municipal Appropriations as a Percent of Total Income - FY1988 to FY1991.

	Total Library Operating Income*				Municipal Appropriation as a Percent of Total Income			
Population Group	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91
I. 1–1,999	$12.95	$14.19	$11.98	$9.17	73.3%	74.4%	71.4%	73.5%
II. 2,000–4,999	$20.41	$18.21	$18.88	$17.36	85.9%	82.0%	81.8%	83.2%
III. 5,000–9,999	$18.71	$16.39	$17.32	$16.53	87.0%	87.9%	85.6%	86.6%
IV. 10,000–24,999	$21.75	$19.67	$20.13	$18.91	91.3%	91.5%	91.8%	91.7%
V. 25,000–49,999	$21.30	$20.92	$19.71	$19.64	89.1%	90.1%	89.9%	88.8%
VI. 50,000–99,999	$18.04	$17.51	$16.70	$16.28	90.4%	91.0%	90.7%	90.4%
VII.100,000 plus	$35.28	$30.96	$32.65	$26.80	94.7%	94.6%	95.0%	88.8%
Average	$21.21	$19.69	$19.62	$17.81	87.4%	87.4%	86.6%	86.1%

** adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars).*

Between fiscal years 1988 and 1991, state appropriations to public libraries were reduced by 33.0 percent, while local municipal appropriations *per capita* were reduced by an average of 6.0 percent. As the total operating income "pie" for public libraries shrinks, municipalities have sought waivers and reduced their slice of the pie by as much as possible without jeopardizing state grants. The FY1992 authorization changing the Municipal Appropriation Requirement from the average of the prior three years appropriation plus 2½ percent to ninety-five percent of the average of the three prior years appropriation has also allowed communities to decrease the municipal portion of library operating income. These reductions in operating income have

had an affect on public library staffing, services, the maintenance of collections (holdings), and public library access (hours open).

Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Staff

Full-time equivalent (FTE) staff's were reduced by an average of 13.4 percent between FY1988 and FY1991 (Table III, below). The largest staffing reductions took place in communities with populations between 25,000 and 49,999 (group V) from an average of 22.8 FTE staff in FY1988 to 17.1 in FY1991, a 25.0 percent change.

Table III. Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Staff - FY1988 to FY1991.

	Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Staff			
Population Group	88	89	90	91
I. 1–1,999	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42
II. 2,000–4,999	2.08	2.21	2.17	1.97
III. 5,000–9,999	4.17	4.31	4.20	3.99
IV. 10,000–24,999	10.39	10.50	9.96	9.18
V. 25,000–49,999	22.77	22.10	20.25	17.06
VI. 50,000–99,999	41.40	40.29	36.43	36.43
VII.100,000 plus	323.93	301.97	281.63	281.63
Average	57.88	54.54	50.72	50.10

Total Library Expenditures and Expenditures for Salaries and Library Materials

The Chapter 78 § 19B standards concerning state aid require that local public libraries maintain certain professional personnel standards for library staff that they employ. This standard may explain why the average *per capita salary expenditure* increased slightly between FY1988 and FY1991 by 3.2 percent while both the average *per capita total library expenditure* and average *per capita materials expenditure* were reduced by 0.5 and 5.3 percent respectively

Table IV. Total Library, Salary, and Material Expenditures Per Capita - FY1988 to FY1991.

Population Group	Total Library Expenditures*				Salary Expenditures*				Materials Expenditures*			
	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91
I. 1-1,999	$9.82	$13.28	$11.21	$8.87	$5.00	$7.14	$5.68	$4.74	$2.93	$3.81	$3.30	$2.73
II. 2,000-4,999	$15.24	$17.54	$17.98	$17.31	$9.01	$10.41	$11.03	$10.68	$3.78	$4.20	$4.18	$3.89
III. 5,000-9,999	$14.65	$16.03	$16.61	$15.86	$9.19	$10.24	$10.61	$10.36	$3.20	$3.48	$3.43	$3.31
IV. 10,000-24,999	$18.06	$19.20	$19.46	$18.45	$12.18	$12.89	$13.35	$12.79	$3.39	$3.61	$3.47	$3.19
V. 25,000-49,999	$18.70	$20.17	$18.98	$18.99	$12.62	$13.84	$13.26	$13.49	$3.04	$3.19	$2.96	$2.83
VI. 50,000-99,999	$16.05	$16.96	$16.43	$16.04	$11.79	$12.58	$12.37	$11.98	$2.32	$2.39	$2.28	$2.25
VII.100,000 plus	$33.38	$30.64	$32.62	$27.04	$23.45	$21.94	$23.07	$19.32	$4.81	$4.67	$4.84	$3.81
Average	$17.99	$19.12	$19.04	$17.51	$11.89	$12.72	$12.77	$11.91	$3.35	$3.62	$3.49	$3.14

** adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars).*

(Table IV, above). The average maximum salary for professional library personnel increased by 3.5 percent between FY1988 and FY1991 accounting for the increase in salary expenditures.

Expenditures for salaries averaged 64.5 percent of total library expenditures in FY1988. In FY1991 salary expenditures as a percent of total library expenditures increased to 66.7 percent while the expenditures for library materials as a percent of total library expenditures decreased 0.9 percent from being 20.1 percent of total expenditures in FY1988 to 19.2 percent in FY1991 (Table IV, above). The reductions in per capita materials expenditures between FY1988 and FY1991 can be attributed to a combination of three factors: 1) reductions in total library operating income brought on by disinvestment in libraries at the state and local levels (Table II, page 10); 2) increases in salary expenditures (Table IV, above); and 3) the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners' policy to allow for the proration of the materials expenditure requirement.

Even though the MBLC's policy requiring minimum expenditures on materials has probably prevented these cuts from being deeper, the FY1991 policy allowing for the proration of the

materials expenditure requirement is bound to have a negative effect on collections development. It must be noted that the buying power of dollars spent on library materials has eroded as well. The average hardcover book price has risen 11.6 percent between 1988 and 1991. Also, the federal tax code acts as a disincentive for publishers to maintain large inventories of stock since stock is considered an asset for tax purposes. Therefore, smaller run editions are published, providing fewer back editions in stock for shorter periods of time. Thus, librarians are restricted by market forces, federal policies and shrinking materials budgets in their ability to keep current their collections and to maintain quality for library patrons.

Total Library Holdings

Table V. Total Library Holdings Per Capita - FY1988 to FY1991.

Population Group	Total Holdings per capita 88	89	90	91
I. 1–1,999	11.10	7.87	9.40	6.51
II. 2,000–4,999	6.69	6.72	7.36	6.63
III. 5,000–9,999	4.48	4.44	4.58	4.52
IV. 10,000–24,999	4.11	4.15	4.22	4.23
V. 25,000–49,999	4.05	3.97	3.95	4.07
VI. 50,000–99,999	3.64	3.73	3.79	3.74
VII.100,000 plus	8.93	6.54	8.65	6.49
Average	6.14	5.35	5.99	5.17

Between FY1988 and FY1991 *total per capita holdings*[13] were reduced by an average of 15.8 percent (Table V,page 13). Population groups I and VII experienced the largest reductions in per capita holdings during this period (41.4 and 27.3 percent respectively). Not surprisingly, these same communities experienced the largest reductions in operating income (Table II,page 10),total library expenditures,salary expenditures, and expenditures for materials (Table IV,page 12).

Hours of Operation

Staff and operating income reductions have forced 130 communities to reduce weekly operating hours at public libraries by an average of 7.7 percent between FY1988 and FY1991 (Table VI, below). Sixty communities were at or below the minimum hours required by the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners in FY1991.[14] Such reductions inhibit the realization of the state's policy of unrestricted access.

Table VI. Average Hours Open Per Week - FY1988 to FY1991.

Population Group	Hours Open in a Week			
	88	89	90	91
I. 1-1,999	14.09	15.11	14.71	10.00
II. 2,000-4,999	29.15	29.71	28.90	27.20
III. 5,000-9,999	38.21	37.47	38.00	34.70
IV. 10,000-24,999	53.13	53.31	51.29	47.68
V. 25,000-49,999	61.34	61.65	60.07	58.64
VI. 50,000-99,999	61.03	61.57	61.62	55.49
VII.100,000 plus	61.58	61.58	57.58	60.25
Average	45.50	45.77	44.60	41.99

[13]Holdings are defined as the number of catalogued book and other materials (e.g. video cassettes and paperback books) not including periodicals.

[14]605 CMR Section 4.01 subsection (3) requires the following minimum hours open per week: for libraries with populations under 2,000 - 10 hours; populations of 2,000 and 4,999 - 15 hours; populations of 5,000 to 9,999 - 25 hours; 10,000 to 14,999 - 40 hours; 15,000 to 24,999 - 50 hours; and 25,000 and over - 63 hours.

Like the materials expenditure standard, the full impact of the recently instituted proration of the hours standard on library services remains to be seen.

Circulation

All of the measures mentioned so far have dealt with the financial, human and material resources available to and expended by public libraries in Massachusetts. On all of these measures, public libraries have been negatively effected by reductions in state and local financial support. However, one of the most basic services which public libraries perform -- the circulation of books and other materials -- is on the rise.

Table VII. Total Public Library Circulation Per Capita - FY1988 to FY1991.

Population Group	Total Circulation per capita 88	89	90	91
I. 1-1,999	7.55	7.04	9.20	10.65
II. 2,000-4,999	7.77	8.40	9.06	8.95
III. 5,000-9,999	6.19	6.59	7.10	7.15
IV. 10,000-24,999	7.04	7.81	7.94	8.57
V. 25,000-49,999	6.20	6.99	7.33	7.55
VI. 50,000-99,999	3.98	4.27	4.57	4.85
VII.100,000 plus	4.44	4.78	4.48	5.54
Average	6.17	6.55	7.10	7.61

Total per capita circulation increased, on average, 23.3 percent between FY1988 and FY1991 (Table VII, above).[15] This increased demand supports the theory that in bad economic times, library use increases. Secondly, federal, state and local initiatives have encouraged the sharing and circulation of library materials to larger service areas and to residents of other

[15]Circulation is defined as the circulation of library materials of all types outside of the library.

communities.

While increased usage and circulation are desired outcomes, and the state's role is to be applauded, the increase has not been achieved without controversy. The following section examines the issue of non-resident lending which is a major cause of the financial pressures on the budgeting of local public library services and explores these stresses.

INTERLIBRARY LOANS, RECIPROCAL BORROWING AND NON-RESIDENT CIRCULATION.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts encourages public libraries to "extend privileges" to citizens of other communities. However, public libraries receiving state grants *must* be willing to lend books to other public libraries for the use of residents of other communities. Nevertheless, there is some flexibility under interlibrary loan conditions, because the procedures are adopted by the board of trustees of the lending library. However, if a library receives any state grant, it must be willing to extend library services to non-residents who are library card holders in other libraries participating in the state grant program. These services, unlike arrangements under interlibrary loan agreements, must be on the same basis as those accorded to residents of the community in which the library exists. For many libraries which have found themselves serving more than twenty to thirty percent non-resident borrowers this requirement of reciprocity has proven to be excessively demanding.

In the case of an interlibrary loan exchange, an individual may make a request through his/her public library for a particular item shelved at another library with which it has an interlibrary loan agreement. The lending library sends the requested item to the library from which the request originated (the borrower). In the case of a non-resident exchange, any individual who has a valid library card from his/her local library may enter any other public library receiving

state aid and "check out" a book under the same conditions as any resident patron. As interlibrary loan transactions are not figured into the determination of the non-resident circulation figures reported by public libraries to the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners the real breadth of non-resident usage may be substantially understated.

While total statewide circulation increased slightly more than eight percent from 35.9 million to 38.8 million between 1977 and 1991, non-resident circulation more than doubled during this same period from over 1.8 million to nearly 4.9 million. In 1991, more than 12.5 percent of all loans made by municipal libraries were made to non-residents, this is over twice the projected non-resident circulation for 1977. The three heaviest lenders in 1977 (Boston, Worcester, and Springfield) accounted for approximately thirty-one percent of all non-resident loans statewide. In 1991, the three heaviest lenders (Boston, Springfield, and Cambridge) accounted for only 16.6 percent of the total non-resident lending statewide.[16] **Between FY1988 and FY1991 non-resident circulation increased by 40.7 percent.**

The proliferation of non-resident lending is also documented in the dwindling market share of the market leaders prior to the advent of state efforts to encourage unrestricted access and reciprocity. Note that while the top twenty non-resident lenders in 1977 accounted for 61.8 percent of all non-resident loans statewide, the top twenty non-resident lenders in 1991 accounted for only 49 percent of statewide non-resident circulation. Figure 1 (page 18) illustrates the change in the percentage distribution of the statewide non-resident circulation by municipal population groups in 1977 and 1991.

As shown in Figure 1 (page 18), communities in the first three population groups (municipal populations of under 10,000) had slight increases in their share of the statewide non-resident

[16] King Research, Inc. Massachusetts Libraries: An Alliance for the Future Technical Report, Appendix B.

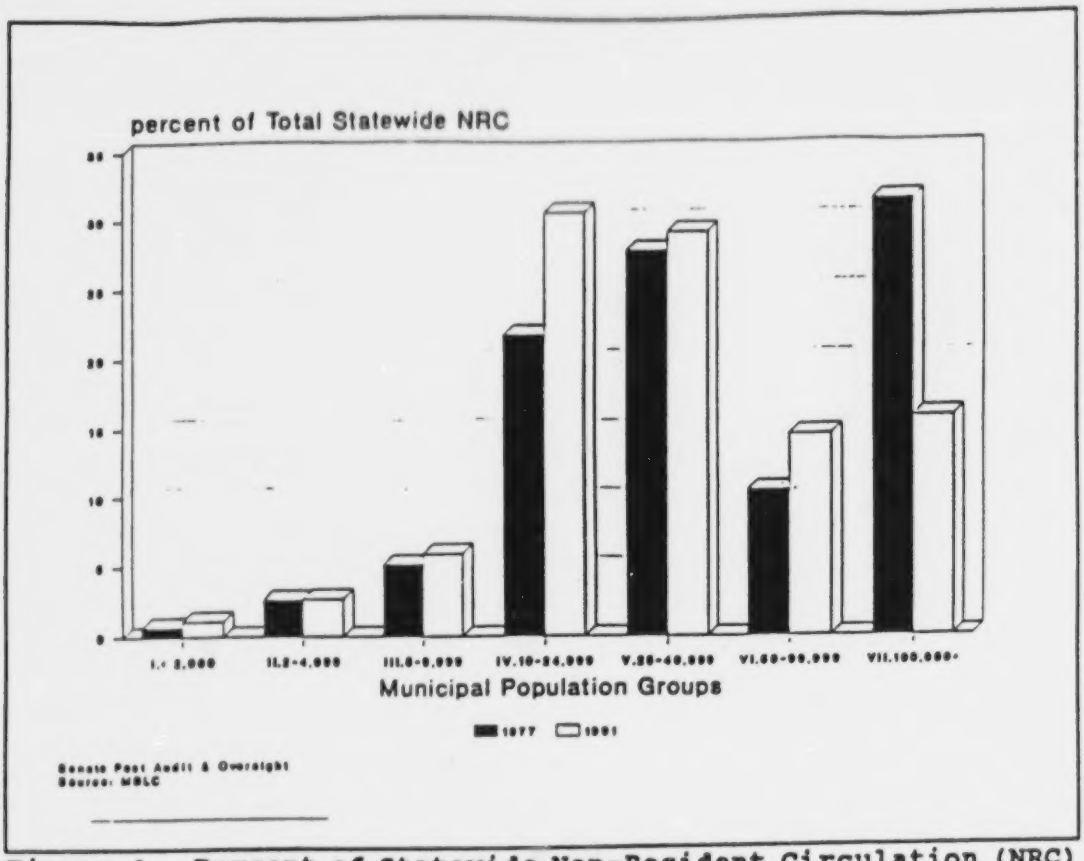

Figure 1. Percent of Statewide Non-Resident Circulation (NRC) by Municipal Population Groups - 1977 and 1990.

circulation between 1977 and 1991. Cities and towns of between 10,000 and 99,999 population (population groups IV, V, and VI) picked up larger percentages of the statewide non-resident circulation.

Much of this "spreading out" of library usage across town lines can be attributed to the state grant programs and Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) policies which have encouraged the use and development of resource sharing in the Commonwealth. These policies have sought to bring a multitude of free public library services to all residents of

Massachusetts.

There are a number of resource sharing activities taking place in Massachusetts (an estimated 140 public libraries serving over 73% of the public[17]), and the increased participation and development of Automated Resource Sharing Networks has contributed greatly to the increased non-resident lending activity in the state. Automated Resource Sharing Networks allow groups of libraries to more cost-effectively provide library services through shared centralized computers and databases. These databases allow patrons access to the combined collections of all the member libraries sharing a network. Librarians can search central databases to determine the availability of books and other items for circulation and to process interlibrary loan requests. Many of these Automated Resource Sharing Networks include not only public libraries but academic and special libraries thus offering access to even larger and more specialized collections.

Eleven automated networks have been developed in Massachusetts since 1980. Much of the impetus came from the $12.7 million in federal Library Service and Construction Act (LSCA) and state funds dispersed through the MBLC. Local governments have invested nearly $19 million since 1980 on automated network participation.[18]

These investments have allowed more public libraries to open their doors to non-residents at a time when local budgets are being squeezed by receding state and federal support.[19] Federal LSCA Title I, II and III funds were reduced by 10.3 percent in real dollars between FY1987 and FY1990. Direct state aid to public libraries was reduced by 31.5 percent during

---

[17] Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners, Long Range Program 1991-1996, 1992 Supplement.

[18] King Research, Inc. Massachusetts Libraries: An Alliance for the Future: Technical Report, November 1991.

[19] see footnote 4, page 3.

this same period and by 33.6 percent between FY1987 and FY1991 (again adjusted for inflation).

The dollar support available in the two primary state grant programs designed for public library services, the Library Incentive Grant (LIG) program and the Municipal Equalization Grant (MEG) program are not sufficient to offset the financial burden generated by the need to meet the state reciprocity criteria. This is particularly true in local public libraries which are serving large numbers of non-resident patrons.

Estimates indicate that circulation and reshelving labor costs an average of $0.34 per item borrowed. This amount increases for libraries which circulate fewer than 50,000 items per year, or nearly ninety-four percent of all public libraries in 1991. The cost figure is lower for libraries using automated networks, and varying according to the age and level of sophistication of the network as well. The variation in costs is estimated to range from $0.30 to $0.45, with some studies ranging as high as $1.50 per item.[20]

The above data can be used to develop a general estimate of the cost to public libraries of circulating materials to non-residents. For example, in 1991 Lexington reported that 19.9 percent of all library circulation was to non-resident borrowers resulting in a non-resident circulation cost of $44,371. In Lexington's case, this is greater than the total Library Incentive/Municipal Equalization Grant of $20,977, resulting in a *"non-resident lending liability"* for the Lexington public library system of $23,394. In other words, based on this model, Lexington expended over $20,000 of its municipal budget on the provision of library services to library card holders from other communities.

---

[20]King Research, Inc. Massachusetts Libraries: An Alliance for the Future: Technical Report, November 1991.

655,801 (1991 total circulation) x 0.199 (percent non-resident circulation) x $0.34 (estimated cost in labor per circulated item) = $44,371 (non-resident circulation cost) - $20,977 (LIG/MEG grant) = $23,394 (the "non-resident liability")

Lexington example - "Non-resident lending liability"

Obviously Lexington's *net "non-resident lending liability"* would actually be smaller because Lexington residents would be utilizing the services of other libraries in neighboring communities. However, in FY1991 the average difference between non-resident costs and state grants for the seven communities surrounding Lexington (Arlington, Bedford, Belmont, Burlington, Lincoln, Waltham, Winchester and Woburn) was a positive $113,295. Only Bedford and Lincoln had *"non-resident lending liabilities"* ($1,388 and $4,052 respectively), indicating that Lexington's public library was attractive to most of its neighbors.

Public libraries in Massachusetts are required to report the total number of non-resident loans and non-resident circulation as a percent of total circulation to the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners but not the city or town in which non-resident reside. Therefore, it is difficult to determine the actual *net "non-resident lending liability"* for public libraries. This exercise illustrates the fact that the service area for many public libraries in Massachusetts is no longer contiguous with the city limits. In 1988, there were fifteen municipalities with "non-resident lending liabilities". By 1991, this number had risen to forty-seven. **APPENDIX II: "Estimated Non-Resident Circulation (NRC) Costs for Massachusetts Cities and Towns - Fiscal Years 1988 and 1991"** offers estimates of the cost to local public library systems for providing library services to non-residents.

The two communities listing the highest non-resident circulation as a percent of total circulation are resort communities: Chilmark (53.9%) and Gay Head (49.4%). Five of the top ten non-resident circulating libraries (*in percentage terms*) have non-resident lending liabilities (Chilmark, Palmer, Auburn, Oak Bluffs, and Concord). Six of the top ten communities with the highest non-resident circulation *volume* had non-resident lending liabilities (Brookline, Lexington, Concord, Auburn, Palmer, and Danvers).

Even though the resort communities are admittedly extreme examples of the blurring of jurisdictional lines for public libraries in Massachusetts the number of communities serving more than twenty percent non-residents increased from 28 in FY1988 to 40 in FY1991. Things have shifted statewide. The number of public libraries showing more than ten percent of their total circulation going to non-residents increased from 81 to 103 during this same period, a 27.2 percent increase. Thus, similar to the general statewide spreading out of the non-resident circulation distribution (Figure 1, page 18), more and more local public libraries are circulating a larger percentage of their library materials among non-residents. For many cities and towns the issue of non-resident lending clouds the negotiations over the funding of public library services.

SECTION THREE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Massachusetts' public libraries receive well below the regional, peer, and national average support from the federal government and other sources. As a result, the reductions in state aid have had a greater negative effect on public library services in the Commonwealth than in other similarly impacted states.

The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) has attempted to distribute limited

state dollars to as many communities as possible without promoting further budget cuts or reductions in services at the local level. This has been accomplished by prorating some standards and increasing reliance on waivers. These strategies are short term efforts, however, which will inevitably have an impact on public library services. **These strategies should be viewed as fiscal expedients and should not be encouraged as standard policy for any extended period of time.**

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

- **Chapter 78 of the General Laws should be amended to allow for the reimbursement of costs associated with non-resident lending. The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners should develop a formula for the reimbursement of non-resident lending costs.**

If, in FY1991, the state, using the generic $0.34 per circulated item rate, had reimbursed cities and towns for the cost of servicing non-resident borrowers, the cost would have been less than $1.65 million. With this small investment the inequities inherent in the public library system in Massachusetts could have been alleviated. It is time that the Commonwealth address the consequences of past policies which have expanded library services. The non-resident reimbursement formula should take into account the technological capabilities of public libraries throughout the state (variation in costs is estimated to range from $0.30 to $0.45, with some studies ranging as high as $1.50 per item).

- **The General Court should increase state appropriations for public library services to at least fiscal year 1988 levels.**

Between FY1988 and FY1992 state appropriations for public library services have been reduced by over $6.0 million while service demand has increased. This situation has resulted in reductions in staff and hours of operation as well as collection development throughout the

public library system. The educational and informational needs of the Commonwealth cannot be served when public libraries cannot keep their doors open and their shelves stocked and current.

- **The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) should remain an independent state agency and should continue to develop greater cooperative activities among libraries (public, academic, school, special, institutional libraries, and libraries serving the handicapped) throughout the Commonwealth to improve access, collection development, and economies of scale.**

It is unlikely that public libraries in the Commonwealth would be better served by any state agency other than the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners. The current status of the Commonwealth's public school libraries and academic libraries attests to the need for focused attention on library development and planning.

The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) has the statutory au hority and responsibility for the development and improvement of Massachusetts libraries and is the designated state agency to receive and disburse federal library grants. The current governance structure under the MBLC allows for input and policy coordination from all types of libraries within the Commonwealth.

The twelve-member State Advisory Council on Libraries (SACL) is required by the federal Library Service and Construction Act (LSCA). The SACL's membership includes representatives from public, academic, school, special, institutional libraries, and libraries serving the handicapped. The SACL advises the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) on the development of the state's long range planning and reviews all grant proposals for LSCA funds. The MBLC is also advised by the Network Advisory Committee (NAC) on issues related to resource sharing, interlibrary cooperation, and networking. Its membership

is as broadly representative as the SACL's.

In contrast, public school libraries and media centers receive no specified state appropriations for developmental purposes or special support from the Massachusetts Department of Education. There appears to be no comprehensive comparative data collected by any state agency to assist in identifying the needs of public school libraries and to support planning.

In 1987, the National Center for Educational Statistics (U.S. Department of Education) ranked Massachusetts public school libraries and media centers forty-sixth nationally in total collection expenditures *per school* (and per pupil). In 1990, Massachusetts ranked fifty-first behind the fifty states and the District of Columbia in library operating expenditures *per student* in academic libraries (in public higher education institutions).[21] Conversely, in 1989, Massachusetts public libraries ranked twenty-first in total library collection expenditures *per library*; sixth in *per capita* collections expenditures; and eighth in average *total* collection expenditures.[22] Public libraries in Massachusetts have fared far better under the direction of the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners than the Commonwealth's public school libraries have under the direction of the Massachusetts Department of Education and better than the state's public college and university academic libraries.

The MBLC has recently published a comprehensive Long Range Program: 1991-1996 which has clearly identified the status and needs of the Commonwealth's library system including the situation of public, regional, special, institutional, school, and academic libraries throughout the state. Also, King Research, Inc. has conducted a statewide library development study

---

[21] King Research, Inc., Massachusetts Libraries: An Alliance for the Future; Technical Report, November 1991.

[22] Public Libraries in 50 States and the District of Columbia: 1989, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education Office of Educational Research and Improvement, April 1991.

assessing the cooperative activities of Massachusetts libraries and detailing strategies for the improvement of library services for the residents of the Commonwealth. With input from it's advisory boards and increased state appropriations, the MBLC would be best able to implement the recommendations and fulfill the goals of these programs. Therefore, the Committee doubts that the programs and planning initiatives administered by the MBLC can be adequately maintained and expanded within any larger state bureaucracy.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Total Operating Income, Appropriated Municipal Income and State LIG/MEG Grants as a Percent of Total Operating Income: Fiscal Years 1988 and 1991

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group	Total Operating Income (adjusted) 1988	Total Operating Income 1991	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1988	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1991	Lig Meg Grants % total 1988	Lig Meg Grants % total 1991
HINGTON	IV	$177,386	$192,303	88.8%	84.9%	9.9%	8.2%
CTON	IV	$393,391	$406,662	95.9%	93.9%	4.1%	3.6%
CUSHNET	III	$33,820	$52,250	85.7%	73.4%	38.4%	20.8%
DAMS	III	$137,661	$154,340	81.6%	84.7%	13.1%	11.1%
GAWAM	V	$427,276	$448,152	90.5%	90.6%	7.7%	7.3%
LFORD	I						
MESBURY	IV	$291,053	$250,245	94.1%	87.1%	6.2%	6.1%
MHERST	V	$799,524	$878,393	92.0%	72.6%	6.9%	5.8%
NDOVER	V	$912,092	$998,994	96.8%	98.0%	2.4%	2.1%
RLINGTON	V	$1,043,385	$1,056,809	96.2%	94.8%	4.4%	3.8%
SHBURNHAM	III	$90,497	$88,173	75.1%	82.1%	5.8%	7.1%
SHBY	II	$14,675		77.7%		13.7%	
SHFIELD	I	$17,068	$19,717	39.2%	37.5%	12.9%	11.2%
SHLAND	IV	$75,714	$57,957	99.7%	97.9%	5.3%	0.0%
THOL	IV	$197,068	$179,600	96.0%	100.0%	7.3%	8.9%
TTLEBORO	V	$538,166	$521,364	79.2%	82.9%	7.8%	7.7%
UBURN	IV	$326,766	$337,167	99.5%	98.5%	4.8%	4.3%
VON	II	$120,014	$147,012	96.2%	95.1%	3.8%	2.9%
YER	III	$99,003	$100,300	90.5%	91.0%	7.7%	6.9%
ARNSTABLE	V	$1,148,504	$1,269,436	65.3%	67.3%	2.4%	2.0%
ARRE	II	$71,555	$72,457	70.2%	73.1%	8.3%	8.9%

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group	Total Operating Income (adjusted) 1988	Total Operating Income 1991	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1988	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1991	Lig Meg Grants % total 1988	Lig Meg Grants % total 1991
BECKET	I	$8,985	$9,501	55.8%	49.0%	20.6%	19.1%
BEDFORD	IV	$441,445	$454,686	96.4%	98.5%	2.3%	2.1%
BELCHERTOWN	IV	$55,163	$70,268	80.7%	80.5%	22.2%	21.0%
BELLINGHAM	IV	$117,579	$152,324	100.0%	89.8%	15.7%	11.1%
BELMONT	IV	$894,688	$957,868	95.9%	96.2%	2.5%	2.1%
BERKLEY	II	$26,536	$34,465	84.0%	63.8%	16.0%	13.7%
BERLIN	II	$25,749	$28,040	90.2%	91.0%	9.9%	8.9%
BERNARDSTON	I						
BEVERLY	V	$739,310	$754,271	91.3%	94.7%	5.1%	4.6%
BILLERICA	V	$396,894	$412,547	90.2%	92.5%	9.4%	9.1%
BLACKSTONE	III	$46,020	$56,878	79.4%	82.3%	20.6%	17.7%
BLANDFORD	I	$13,238	$14,528	85.2%	86.6%	14.8%	13.7%
BOLTON	II	$33,639	$39,991	100.0%	100.0%	7.0%	6.2%
BOSTON	VII	$21,074,497	$20,537,974	94.7%	95.4%	2.8%	2.7%
BOURNE	IV	$262,751	$261,751	95.2%	94.9%	5.1%	0.0%
BOXBOROUGH	II	$41,877	$49,994	93.3%	91.4%	6.4%	5.0%
BOXFORD	III	$134,430	$150,865	95.2%	95.8%	3.7%	3.4%
BOYLSTON	II	$82,127	$83,632	92.4%	95.8%	4.2%	3.8%
BRAINTREE	V	$804,306	$773,108	98.7%	98.6%	4.3%	4.1%
BREWSTER	III	$160,396	$213,723	83.2%	91.0%	3.0%	2.6%
BRIDGEWATER	IV	$408,700	$442,854	94.3%	89.9%	5.7%	5.2%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PENDIX I.

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group	Total Operating Income (adjusted) 1988	Total Operating Income 1991	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1988	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1991	Lig Meg Grants % total 1988	Lig Meg Grants % total 1991
RIMFIELD	II	$19,007		90.6%		9.4%	
ROCKTON	VI	$1,304,612	$1,038,022	86.3%	87.3%	10.1%	11.7%
ROOKFIELD	II	$27,572	$29,150	79.4%	84.8%	14.1%	13.9%
ROOKLINE	VI	$2,196,654	$2,131,896	94.4%	95.1%	2.1%	2.0%
UCKLAND	I	$16,197	$17,857	71.4%	77.3%	17.1%	15.3%
URLINGTON	IV	$416,578	$494,836	94.4%	95.2%	4.5%	3.6%
AMBRIDGE	VI	$2,274,708	$2,454,830	98.0%	96.8%	3.9%	3.2%
ANTON	IV	$458,513	$505,376	97.5%	95.7%	3.6%	3.1%
ARLISLE	II	$115,341	$113,379	90.2%	85.7%	2.5%	0.0%
ARVER	IV	$74,546	$94,396	100.0%	88.0%	15.0%	13.9%
HARLEMONT	I	$6,271	$7,755	46.3%	68.4%	35.6%	28.1%
HARLTON	III	$47,605	$57,482	69.2%	77.7%	19.9%	17.4%
HATHAM	III	$116,455	$146,115	54.1%	58.4%	3.7%	2.7%
HELMSFORD	V	$759,746	$685,844	94.3%	92.2%	3.9%	4.3%
HELSEA	V	$365,493	$318,622	89.3%	91.4%	10.7%	10.1%
HESHIRE	II	$6,659	$6,147	64.2%	94.4%	43.1%	69.9%
HESTER	I	$11,137	$12,911	35.9%	45.8%	19.6%	13.5%
HESTERFIELD	I	$9,650	$9,755	74.7%	79.4%	21.2%	21.6%
HICOPEE	VI	$584,563	$707,573	86.7%	88.5%	13.3%	11.9%
HILMARK	I	$42,455	$58,149	84.7%	85.4%	3.3%	2.2%
LARKSBURG	I	$13,198	$16,197	69.4%	73.4%	24.1%	22.9%
LINTON	IV	$134,702	$131,944	100.0%	88.7%	12.3%	0.0%
OHASSET	III	$251,035	$252,197	94.1%	89.7%	2.5%	2.3%
OLRAIN	I	$12,893	$16,018	72.9%	74.7%	0.0%	14.9%
CONCORD	IV	$831,233	$861,658	82.3%	89.6%	1.6%	1.5%
CONWAY	I						
CUMMINGTON	I	$4,487	$4,472	56.9%	58.1%	39.1%	37.7%
DALTON	III	$99,123	$106,274	91.6%	92.8%	8.4%	7.2%
DANVERS	IV	$550,556	$568,237	79.2%	85.9%	4.1%	3.6%
DARTMOUTH	V	$411,306	$469,509	99.7%	89.3%	6.2%	5.6%
DEDHAM	IV	$491,797	$560,548	91.4%	93.9%	4.9%	3.8%
DEERFIELD	II	$55,590	$62,555	85.0%	87.8%	8.5%	7.9%
DENNIS	IV	$101,233		51.5%		2.3%	

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group	Total Operating Income (adjusted) 1988	Total Operating Income 1991	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1988	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1991	Lig Meg Grants % total 1988	Lig Meg Grants % total 1991
DIGHTON	III		$18,309		99.4%		0.0%
DOUGLAS	II	$54,134	$50,666	90.1%	100.0%	10.0%	9.4%
DOVER	II	$112,333	$129,261	79.1%	73.4%	3.2%	2.6%
DRACUT	V	$264,579	$253,248	89.5%	89.1%	10.2%	11.8%
DUDLEY	III	$84,621	$96,078	85.6%	88.1%	13.8%	12.5%
DUNSTABLE	II	$29,478	$35,401	78.1%	88.9%	7.2%	6.2%
DUXBURY	IV	$350,077	$361,744	88.5%	91.0%	3.3%	3.0%
EAST BRIDGEWATER	IV	$214,164	$207,677	84.9%	94.1%	5.9%	5.6%
EAST BROOKFIELD	I	$20,150	$22,720	82.1%	85.3%	14.5%	11.0%
EAST LONGMEADOW	IV	$306,023	$335,700	96.9%	98.8%	4.3%	4.1%
EASTHAM	II	$83,190	$101,852	97.1%	94.1%	3.3%	2.8%
EASTHAMPTON	IV	$144,807	$161,500	76.5%	73.8%	15.8%	13.3%
EASTON	IV	$170,974	$192,159	7.2%	30.9%	11.2%	9.6%
EDGARTOWN	II	$136,588	$192,313	85.7%	87.7%	1.2%	1.0%
EGREMONT	I	$6,345	$8,455	73.0%	82.0%	27.0%	18.8%
ERVING	I	$10,143		84.3%		16.6%	
ESSEX	II	$26,481	$26,396	74.2%	74.9%	9.9%	8.6%
EVERETT	V	$545,141	$587,287	91.6%	92.4%	6.4%	5.5%
FAIRHAVEN	IV	$244,795	$317,419	96.6%	90.0%	7.5%	5.2%
FALL RIVER	VI	$763,877	$813,806	98.2%	97.8%	23.5%	17.8%
FALMOUTH	V	$733,333	$779,111	88.2%	87.7%	2.7%	2.5%
FITCHBURG	V	$870,164	$797,172	85.2%	82.3%	7.1%	6.7%
FLORIDA	I	$3,566	$3,809	46.9%	61.8%	44.4%	37.8%
FOXBOROUGH	IV	$335,010	$299,160	95.3%	100.0%	4.9%	5.1%
FRAMINGHAM	VI	$1,427,267	$1,356,586	93.0%	92.3%	4.2%	4.2%
FRANKLIN	IV	$217,686	$238,728	90.4%	97.2%	9.6%	0.0%
FREETOWN	III	$32,400	$35,750	65.8%	62.9%	25.9%	25.0%
GARDNER	IV	$329,666	$303,763	82.9%	88.8%	8.3%	8.4%
GAY HEAD	I	$12,627	$15,491	87.6%	83.7%	11.1%	8.1%
GEORGETOWN	III	$103,592	$107,617	93.3%	94.2%	6.2%	5.7%
GILL	I						
GLOUCESTER	V	$446,923	$488,219	79.5%	79.8%	6.0%	5.0%
GOSHEN	I	$5,252	$4,941	36.8%	37.2%	32.5%	34.3%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PPENDIX I.

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group	Total Operating Income (adjusted) 1988	Total Operating Income 1991	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1988	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1991	Lig Meg Grants % total 1988	Lig Meg Grants % total 1991
GOSNOLD	I						
GRAFTON	IV	$133,084	$166,443	84.3%	96.1%	9.8%	7.6%
GRANBY	III	$47,014	$48,131	91.8%	85.7%	16.1%	15.1%
GRANVILLE	I	$17,987		91.5%		11.6%	
GREAT BARRINGTON	III	$161,097	$192,522	88.7%	90.2%	5.1%	3.9%
GREENFIELD	IV	$298,251	$316,319	87.0%	86.1%	8.3%	4.8%
GROTON	III	$133,313	$141,638	95.1%	78.0%	5.2%	4.9%
GROVELAND	III	$55,374	$49,138	75.9%	73.8%	11.2%	11.0%
HADLEY	II	$41,115		83.0%		9.4%	
HALIFAX	III	$89,202	$95,433	90.3%	96.3%	8.3%	7.8%
HAMILTON	III	$157,024	$175,617	95.8%	96.5%	4.4%	3.5%
HAMPDEN	II	$45,621	$53,824	84.7%	87.4%	12.8%	10.4%
HANCOCK	I						
HANOVER	IV	$192,050	$193,055	89.0%	87.8%	5.6%	5.4%
HANSON	III	$60,458	$36,986	91.5%	100.0%	18.9%	0.0%
HARDWICK	II	$17,063	$19,067	51.4%	48.9%	21.0%	20.7%
HARVARD	IV	$144,717	$172,142	88.0%	87.1%	12.0%	9.6%
HARWICH	IV	$143,741	$187,224	80.2%	82.1%	5.1%	3.8%
HATFIELD	II	$25,335	$24,869	85.5%	100.0%	14.5%	13.1%
HAVERHILL	VI	$778,341	$806,285	72.9%	72.9%	7.4%	7.0%
HAWLEY	I	DOES NOT		HAVE A PUBLIC		LIBRARY	
HEATH	I	$7,770	$10,888	76.8%	87.3%	20.3%	13.0%
HINGHAM	IV	$696,150	$745,458	84.0%	80.9%	0.9%	2.1%
HINSDALE	I	$13,770	$13,362	58.2%	58.0%	16.4%	18.9%
HOLBROOK	IV	$171,213	$178,811	90.8%	100.0%	8.1%	7.0%
HOLDEN	IV	$280,962	$325,708	92.8%	92.5%	5.4%	4.3%
HOLLAND	II	$6,812	$7,552	67.7%	84.7%	29.6%	0.0%
HOLLISTON	IV	$165,862	$191,805	91.8%	84.8%	7.7%	6.4%
HOLYOKE	V	$435,803	$196,724	63.5%	49.7%	14.9%	0.0%
HOPEDALE	II	$93,831	$89,113	91.2%	91.4%	4.6%	0.0%
HOPKINTON	III	$142,019		82.6%		1.8%	
HUBBARDSTON	II	$21,845	$24,258	88.3%	86.6%	11.6%	13.4%
HUDSON	IV	$281,939	$279,300	92.6%	100.0%	7.3%	6.7%
HULL	III	$137,700	$130,373	85.2%	100.0%	7.3%	6.5%
HUNTINGTON	I	$14,156	$15,008	85.5%	89.3%	21.4%	20.6%
IPSWICH	IV	$224,220	$266,139	97.1%	96.6%	4.9%	3.9%
KINGSTON	III	$148,217	$165,142	94.8%	87.2%	5.4%	4.9%
LAKEVILLE	III	$57,061	$35,655	87.4%	69.0%	12.6%	0.0%
LANCASTER	III	$146,506	$126,349	80.9%	74.5%	5.4%	5.4%
LANESBOROUGH	II	$11,386	$12,469	65.3%	66.7%	34.4%	29.9%
LAWRENCE	VI	$820,599	$644,507	87.5%	79.6%	12.4%	12.7%
LEE	III	$129,785	$133,880	84.6%	89.3%	5.4%	4.6%
LEICESTER	IV	$71,776	$71,651	83.4%	82.1%	19.5%	17.9%
LENOX	III	$213,857	$233,374	21.2%	22.7%	3.3%	2.2%
LEOMINSTER	V	$535,521	$551,354	90.8%	91.4%	7.8%	7.7%
LEVERETT	I	$7,382	$10,365	71.1%	80.7%	28.8%	20.7%
LEXINGTON	V	$1,248,859	$1,297,301	85.7%	86.6%	1.9%	1.6%
LEYDEN	I	$4,939	$5,083	67.7%	68.3%	33.8%	32.5%
LINCOLN	III	$352,077	$417,575	95.7%	96.6%	1.8%	1.4%
LITTLETON	III	$134,752	$166,350	92.1%	91.4%	4.8%	3.5%
LONGMEADOW	IV	$293,389	$311,203	93.4%	95.1%	5.4%	5.2%
LOWELL	VI	$853,503	$687,475	77.3%	90.9%	13.9%	16.6%
LUDLOW	IV	$186,039	$177,065	87.3%	85.4%	12.9%	13.9%
LUNENBURG	III	$114,505	$116,094	94.6%	89.8%	8.9%	7.8%
LYNN	VI	$1,034,355	$686,315	87.5%	92.4%	9.5%	0.0%
LYNNFIELD	IV	$281,789	$294,037	95.8%	98.5%	3.4%	2.9%
MALDEN	VI	$779,397	$799,618	84.1%	80.7%	8.9%	7.7%
MANCHESTER-BY-THE-	III	$122,678	$138,950	96.8%	90.1%	3.4%	2.7%
MANSFIELD	IV	$195,189	$266,787	91.7%	95.4%	6.9%	5.4%
MARBLEHEAD	IV	$593,757	$580,913	97.3%	97.5%	2.7%	2.5%
MARION	II	$81,513	$96,592	68.5%	74.6%	3.9%	3.0%
MARLBOROUGH	V	$505,569	$577,860	91.2%	86.6%	6.0%	4.9%
MARSHFIELD	IV	$326,826	$327,928	92.9%	90.6%	6.7%	6.2%
MASHPEE	III	$74,453	$89,086	95.8%	95.0%	4.3%	6.0%
MATTAPOISETT	III	$64,867	$94,631	95.9%	91.6%	8.2%	5.2%
MAYNARD	IV	$122,608	$114,378	91.3%	95.1%	8.3%	8.7%

PENDIX I.

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group	Total Operating Income (adjusted) 1988	Total Operating Income 1991	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1988	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1991	Lig Meg Grants % total 1988	Lig Meg Grants % total 1991
EDFIELD	IV	$152,491	$169,082	92.8%	89.2%	6.5%	5.6%
EDFORD	VI	$825,348	$770,711	91.9%	92.3%	8.0%	7.7%
EDWAY	III	$140,489	$189,519	99.2%	96.6%	6.4%	5.3%
ELROSE	V	$552,407	$493,649	90.6%	94.0%	5.5%	5.8%
ENDON	II	$20,142	$22,441	80.9%	99.6%	15.7%	0.0%
ERRIMAC	III	$74,381	$80,113	89.1%	92.7%	7.9%	7.3%
ETHUEN	V	$291,063	$387,164	31.0%	60.9%	14.9%	11.2%
IDDLEBOROUGH	IV	$284,389	$272,058	80.1%	88.5%	7.4%	7.0%
IDDLEFIELD	I	$2,163		24.8%		74.0%	
IDDLETON	III	$107,277	$136,228	96.5%	96.8%	3.8%	3.2%
ILFORD	IV	$680,644	$608,037	95.2%	95.8%	4.0%	4.2%
ILLBURY	IV	$198,565	$177,708	90.8%	100.0%	7.6%	7.7%
ILLIS	III	$96,467	$100,354	88.1%	87.7%	7.3%	7.2%
ILLVILLE	II	$12,266	$12,174	100.0%	100.0%	26.1%	25.2%
ILTON	V	$644,348	$579,563	92.5%	94.9%	3.8%	4.0%
ONROE	I						
ONSON	III	$109,188	$92,840	79.0%	84.4%	9.7%	8.1%
ONTAGUE	III	$144,654	$143,703	91.2%	94.5%	7.3%	6.9%
ONTEREY	I	$18,669		91.5%		8.9%	
ONTGOMERY	I		$1,200		83.3%		0.0%
OUNT WASHINGTON	I						
AHANT	II	$112,067	$114,017	96.7%	97.2%	3.0%	2.8%
ANTUCKET	III	$0					
ATICK	V	$717,446	$716,004	90.7%	87.8%	3.8%	3.6%
EEDHAM	V	$760,366	$437,208	100.0%	94.1%	2.9%	0.0%
EW ASHFORD	I	DOES NOT	HAVE A	PUBLIC	LIBRARY		
EW BEDFORD	VI	$1,917,891	$1,192,403	82.0%	83.6%	9.6%	8.2%
EW BRAINTREE	I	$6,262		71.2%		28.0%	
EW MARLBOROUGH	I	$7,190	$16,505	76.6%	96.1%	23.4%	0.0%
EW SALEM	I	$6,864	$10,074	65.3%	79.0%	28.3%	21.1%
EWBURY	III	$89,229	$94,689	94.3%	97.8%	5.7%	6.1%
EWBURYPORT	IV	$339,841	$352,164	91.7%	91.1%	4.8%	4.4%
EWTON	VI	$1,862,138	$1,838,945	93.4%	94.8%	3.7%	3.5%
ORFOLK	III	$147,517	$195,708	91.6%	95.9%	5.4%	4.2%
ORTH ADAMS	IV	$173,472	$197,898	94.4%	88.5%	20.4%	15.7%
ORTH ANDOVER	IV	$360,177	$367,309	87.3%	89.6%	5.6%	5.3%
ORTH ATTLEBOROUG	IV	$219,234	$232,891	88.0%	89.4%	11.5%	11.0%
ORTH BROOKFIELD	II	$36,511	$45,151	96.1%	80.8%	15.9%	12.6%
ORTH READING	IV	$186,485	$150,419	93.1%	98.7%	6.0%	0.0%
ORTHAMPTON	V	$747,761	$864,986	77.4%	81.2%	4.8%	3.7%
ORTHBOROUGH	IV	$370,571	$425,340	96.3%	94.3%	2.8%	2.5%
ORTHBRIDGE	IV	$192,333	$63,423	65.0%	39.4%	9.5%	0.0%
ORTHFIELD	II	$52,240	$56,856	93.8%	89.6%	5.0%	4.7%
ORTON	IV	$125,718		81.3%		13.8%	
ORWELL	III	$265,525	$281,095	95.9%	96.3%	3.1%	2.7%
ORWOOD	V	$655,887	$809,990	95.7%	92.9%	4.3%	3.1%
AK BLUFFS	II	$41,794	$46,619	98.8%	95.5%	4.0%	3.3%
AKHAM	I	$13,290	$14,093	82.9%	86.0%	15.2%	14.8%
ANGE	III	$118,561	$107,087	84.4%	80.1%	10.4%	11.5%
LEANS	III	$195,225	$223,291	92.7%	96.2%	2.1%	1.8%
TIS	I						
XFORD	IV	$150,703	$145,859	89.2%	89.0%	10.9%	11.0%
LMER	IV	$270,962	$303,780	92.4%	93.1%	6.2%	5.5%
XTON	II	$57,600	$58,890	80.3%	80.8%	7.3%	6.4%
ABODY	V	$887,787	$917,731	92.6%	93.1%	5.3%	4.8%
LHAM	I	$6,643	$7,707	60.8%	65.4%	33.4%	28.5%
MBROKE	IV	$136,727	$173,446	89.5%	87.9%	11.2%	8.4%
PPERELL	IV	$184,552	$177,077	94.2%	90.3%	5.5%	0.0%
RU	I	$1,156	$3,726	62.1%	49.0%	139.9%	56.8%
TERSHAM	I	$35,291	$40,336	9.9%	11.6%	5.3%	4.4%
ILLIPSTON	I	$5,627	$6,100	59.5%	62.3%	32.2%	31.4%
TSFIELD	V	$680,707	$665,276	88.5%	89.7%	9.6%	8.1%
AINFIELD	I	$6,041	$6,665	70.3%	74.6%	26.0%	21.4%
AINVILLE	III	$38,869	$121,278	84.1%	95.2%	17.0%	5.2%
YMOUTH	V	$598,633	$660,172	87.8%	90.6%	5.7%	5.4%
YMPTON	II	$31,787	$34,128	92.4%	93.7%	7.6%	6.8%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PENDIX I.

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group	Total Operating Income (adjusted) 1988	Total Operating Income 1991	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1988	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1991	Lig Meg Grants % total 1988	Lig Meg Grants % total 1991
INCETON	II	$36,122	$40,987	83.2%	87.5%	8.1%	7.2%
OVINCETOWN	II	$122,560	$132,404	94.0%	95.7%	2.1%	1.7%
INCY	VI	$1,572,224	$1,526,300	92.2%	91.0%	5.6%	5.4%
NDOLPH	V	$343,024	$374,769	89.6%	92.3%	8.9%	8.1%
YNHAM	III	$51,828	$53,615	67.9%	86.6%	20.0%	18.2%
ADING	IV	$510,927	$518,769	93.4%	91.8%	4.2%	4.0%
HOBOTH	III	$31,760	$44,841	66.6%	68.1%	28.7%	20.7%
VERE	V	$277,945	$270,441	81.0%	83.8%	18.0%	17.5%
CHMOND	I	$10,013	$11,321	74.7%	83.5%	20.1%	16.5%
OCHESTER	II	$19,790	$21,251	79.4%	81.2%	20.6%	20.7%
OCKLAND	IV	$206,376	$239,019	89.1%	89.0%	9.3%	7.3%
OCKPORT	III	$143,871	$158,290	96.2%	96.8%	3.8%	3.2%
OWE	I	$22,802		93.9%		6.2%	
OWLEY	II	$55,009	$52,898	92.8%	90.1%	7.2%	8.2%
OYALSTON	I	$11,021	$9,795	75.9%	80.4%	19.3%	22.0%
SSELL	I	$12,727	$13,775	82.9%	80.0%	19.7%	20.0%
TLAND	II	$70,453	$64,417	75.5%	80.6%	8.7%	9.3%
LEM	V	$665,138	$776,977	86.1%	88.7%	6.0%	4.8%
LISBURY	III	$58,807	$57,597	100.0%	83.8%	11.8%	8.6%
NDISFIELD	I	$5,462	$5,249	71.9%	72.4%	28.6%	27.8%
NDWICH	IV	$260,199	$326,143	95.4%	93.9%	3.2%	3.3%
UGUS	V	$245,919	$255,668	94.3%	89.2%	9.9%	9.6%
VOY	I						
TTUATE	IV	$361,481	$297,417	86.9%	90.9%	4.6%	0.0%
EKONK	IV	$204,038	$225,508	93.8%	94.6%	6.4%	5.7%
ARON	IV	$349,944	$378,949	97.4%	97.0%	4.0%	3.7%
EFFIELD	II	$46,955	$49,307	94.5%	95.4%	5.5%	5.0%
ELBURNE	II	$33,866	$19,057	41.4%	77.0%	8.1%	13.2%
ERBORN	II	$119,754	$146,845	94.5%	87.0%	2.8%	2.1%
IRLEY	III	$46,899	$50,081	84.6%	83.6%	15.4%	15.7%
REWSBURY	IV	$574,674	$625,644	91.1%	96.1%	3.9%	3.4%
UTESBURY	I	$5,740	$7,683	19.0%	41.2%	34.1%	27.4%
MURSET	IV	$293,910	$306,768	99.1%	95.0%	5.8%	0.0%
SOMERVILLE	VI	$1,137,354	$1,283,161	85.7%	86.2%	8.2%	6.0%
SOUTH HADLEY	IV	$303,230	$363,739	97.0%	97.8%	7.1%	5.9%
SOUTHAMPTON	II	$56,666	$47,020	84.0%	100.0%	9.2%	11.2%
SOUTHBOROUGH	III	$138,132	$159,512	98.8%	97.1%	3.9%	3.2%
SOUTHBRIDGE	IV	$307,209	$243,235	91.5%	83.6%	8.5%	6.2%
SOUTHWICK	III	$75,673	$93,389	79.8%	88.2%	13.5%	11.2%
SPENCER	IV	$113,418	$137,110	62.9%	54.0%	13.9%	11.5%
SPRINGFIELD	VII	$4,883,931	$3,844,710	95.4%	77.6%	4.6%	6.0%
STERLING	III	$103,904	$107,684	90.7%	94.8%	6.1%	6.5%
STOCKBRIDGE	II		$125,090		24.8%		0.0%
STONEHAM	IV	$433,742	$414,563	97.2%	93.3%	5.0%	0.0%
STOUGHTON	V	$488,670	$507,101	96.8%	99.2%	6.2%	5.6%
STOW	III	$104,950	$108,848	72.3%	76.6%	4.5%	4.2%
STURBRIDGE	III	$73,932	$174,937	83.0%	91.7%	9.0%	4.5%
SUDBURY	IV	$371,369	$365,976	96.1%	97.6%	3.2%	3.1%
SUNDERLAND	II	$42,514	$37,653	91.7%	86.3%	8.1%	7.9%
SUTTON	III	$44,886	$70,836	90.1%	89.5%	8.1%	10.8%
SWAMPSCOTT	IV	$312,201	$305,263	93.1%	87.7%	3.7%	3.5%
SWANSEA	IV	$108,763	$121,777	92.1%	89.0%	16.8%	14.6%
TAUNTON	V	$577,736	$585,274	86.0%	84.1%	12.3%	9.8%
TEMPLETON	III	$26,461		86.4%		23.0%	
TEWKSBURY	V	$220,973	$231,790	87.9%	89.4%	12.0%	11.4%
TISBURY	II		$196,488		83.0%		0.0%
TOLLAND	I						
TOPSFIELD	III	$166,872	$177,212	96.3%	73.9%	3.2%	0.0%
TOWNSEND	III	$73,331		100.0%		12.9%	
TRURO	I	$21,490	$22,308	76.4%	81.7%	7.1%	5.9%
TYNGSBOROUGH	III	$73,106	$99,812	87.9%	89.7%	10.2%	8.3%
TYRINGHAM	I						
UPTON	II	$38,375	$37,547	84.7%	87.8%	13.0%	11.6%
UXBRIDGE	III	$133,416	$138,335	78.7%	86.0%	8.2%	7.9%
WAKEFIELD	V	$626,156	$629,454	96.0%	92.9%	4.0%	3.7%
WALES	I	$10,583	$9,414	68.6%	98.5%	24.3%	33.9%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ENDIX I.

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group	Total Operating Income (adjusted) 1988	Total Operating Income 1991	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1988	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1991	Lig Meg Grants % total 1988	Lig Meg Grants % total 1991
LPOLE	IV	$355,013	$365,731	92.5%	93.5%	5.3%	5.2%
LTHAM	VI	$729,142	$858,715	91.8%	93.1%	7.8%	5.9%
RE	III	$129,624	$132,796	65.1%	63.1%	10.7%	11.0%
REHAM	IV	$181,194	$221,409	85.3%	89.3%	11.5%	9.2%
RREN	II	$54,305	$61,219	75.8%	85.1%	10.3%	10.3%
RWICK	I	$8,373	$8,215	51.3%	60.9%	20.2%	18.6%
SHINGTON	I	DOES NOT	HAVE A	PUBLIC	LIBRARY		
TERTOWN	V	$1,064,875	$1,099,215	96.4%	97.4%	2.9%	2.6%
YLAND	IV	$355,080	$388,750	97.0%	95.5%	2.8%	2.5%
ISTER	IV	$144,010	$137,429	94.4%	96.6%	12.7%	13.7%
LESLEY	V	$1,052,455	$1,050,876	96.3%	97.4%	2.0%	1.9%
LFLEET	II	$90,484	$121,745	90.6%	88.1%	1.8%	1.3%
NDELL	I	$7,256	$10,866	72.4%	80.4%	27.6%	19.6%
NHAM	II	$111,239	$129,241	92.2%	95.4%	3.0%	2.8%
ST BOYLSTON	III	$139,896	$152,792	88.8%	88.8%	4.4%	3.7%
ST BRIDGEWATER	III	$128,606	$145,375	100.0%	92.8%	5.4%	4.3%
ST BROOKFIELD	II	$31,759	$34,579	62.1%	60.7%	12.4%	12.1%
ST NEWBURY	II	$82,562	$91,867	90.5%	91.7%	3.7%	3.4%
ST SPRINGFIELD	V	$406,547	$408,150	92.1%	92.0%	7.4%	7.1%
ST STOCKBRIDGE	I	$7,519	$8,385	66.7%	66.7%	26.0%	22.3%
ST TISBURY	I	$50,267	$65,877	97.1%	95.7%	3.0%	2.1%
STBOROUGH	IV	$369,431	$438,403	92.2%	93.8%	2.9%	2.4%
STFIELD	V	$658,492	$589,960	73.7%	75.4%	7.2%	8.6%
STFORD	IV	$387,077	$548,031	95.7%	93.7%	3.4%	2.6%
STHAMPTON	I	$14,884	$15,450	70.3%	72.5%	13.8%	13.2%
STMINSTER	III	$94,635	$101,896	88.3%	91.5%	5.9%	5.9%
STON	IV	$444,956	$505,274	97.8%	89.5%	1.8%	1.4%
STPORT	IV	$130,866	$139,168	92.4%	88.7%	11.3%	9.7%
STWOOD	IV	$485,661	$523,115	100.0%	98.2%	2.1%	1.8%
YMOUTH	VI	$809,891	$680,977	90.2%	96.4%	7.7%	0.0%
ATELY	I	$17,190	$23,274	91.9%	78.9%	12.1%	8.0%
ITMAN	IV	$100,389	$109,120	79.3%	78.4%	17.9%	14.6%
BRAHAM	IV	$250,693	$272,181	89.9%	90.7%	5.2%	4.8%

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group	Total Operating Income (adjusted) 1988	Total Operating Income 1991	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1988	Approp. Munic. Income % total 1991	Lig Meg Grants % total 1988	Lig Meg Grants % total 1991
WILLIAMSBURG	II	$23,944	$35,588	11.5%	21.9%	13.1%	9.9%
WILLIAMSTOWN	III	$126,948	$138,700	100.0%	98.6%	7.7%	6.0%
WILMINGTON	IV	$360,271	$373,968	95.7%	96.9%	4.3%	4.0%
WINCHENDON	III	$84,811	$93,488	75.9%	53.1%	13.0%	0.0%
WINCHESTER	IV	$708,511	$652,054	95.7%	92.2%	2.4%	2.4%
WINDSOR	I						
WINTHROP	IV	$228,144	$286,880	100.0%	85.2%	9.3%	7.2%
WOBURN	V	$517,163	$493,015	92.0%	95.6%	6.7%	6.7%
WORCESTER	VII	$3,713,126	$3,011,652	93.1%	91.7%	5.8%	6.3%
WORTHINGTON	I	$12,644	$15,325	51.2%	40.1%	15.9%	12.3%
WRENTHAM	III	$118,651	$103,748	92.5%	98.2%	7.5%	8.7%
YARMOUTH	IV	$179,007	$209,088	74.6%	75.9%	8.8%	7.0%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX II

Estimated Non-Resident Circulation (NRC) Costs for Massachusetts Cities and Towns Fiscal Years 1988 and 1991

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group 1988	TOTAL GRANTS 1988*	STATE (LIG/MEG) 1991	TOTAL Circulation 1988	1991	Non-Resident as a Total 1988	Circulation Percent of Circulation 1991	Estimated Circulation (NRC circ. 1988	Non-Resident COST x $0.34) 1991
ABINGTON	4	$17,496	$15,858	52,675	78,388	3.57%	6.3%	$639	$1,679
ACTON	4	$16,150	$14,559	185,862	227,321	15.13%	12.6%	$9,561	$9,738
ACUSHNET	3	$12,975	$10,852	18,982	16,462	1.11%	1.8%	$72	$101
ADAMS	3	$18,082	$17,160	74,150	71,132	11.09%	8.8%	$2,795	$2,128
AGAWAM	5	$32,915	$32,720	162,237	248,949	1.40%	5.8%	$771	$4,909
ALFORD	1	$83							$0
AMESBURY	4	$18,189	$15,207	117,900	106,589	3.27%	3.1%	$1,311	$1,123
AMHERST	5	$55,258	$50,912	263,056	366,519	20.29%	34.5%	$18,151	$42,993
ANDOVER	5	$22,061	$20,713	337,909	447,080	16.09%	33.0%	$18,490	$50,162
ARLINGTON	5	$46,281	$39,875	369,737	418,446	4.97%	10.8%	$6,250	$15,365
ASHBURNHAM	3	$5,231	$6,233	27,909	32,982	30.59%	37.7%	$2,902	$4,228
ASHBY	2	$2,009		9,562		2.60%		$85	$0
ASHFIELD	1	$2,202	$2,207	12,686	26,751	0.43%	0.4%	$19	$36
ASHLAND	4	$4,016		43,780	32,980	1.43%	0.0%	$213	$0
ATHOL	4	$14,477	$16,012	96,428	87,091	13.73%	15.0%	$4,502	$4,442
ATTLEBORO	5	$41,835	$40,275	140,971	182,174	9.84%	9.0%	$4,716	$5,575
AUBURN	4	$15,836	$14,577	148,400	224,658	25.47%	37.9%	$12,852	$28,949
AVON	2	$4,612	$4,249	25,557	26,080	21.93%	35.8%	$1,906	$3,174
AYER	3	$7,577	$6,915	26,457	35,217	16.33%	18.9%	$1,469	$2,263
BARNSTABLE	5	$27,504	$25,169	385,120	440,708	10.07%	12.2%	$13,185	$18,281
BARRE	2	$5,951	$6,429	17,193	18,259	1.45%	0.5%	$85	$31
BECKET	1	$1,850	$1,813	10,542	9,378	33.96%	0.0%	$1,217	$0
BEDFORD	4	$10,196	$9,730	153,365	192,881	11.50%	17.5%	$5,998	$11,476

* = adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group 1988	TOTAL GRANTS 1988*	STATE (LIG/MEG) 1991	TOTAL Circulation 1988	1991	Non-Resident as a Total Circulation Percent 1988	1991	Estimated Circulation (NRC circ. 1988	Non-Resident COST x $0.34) 1991
BELCHERTOWN	4	$12,234	$14,763	27,427	43,192		0.0%		$0
BELLINGHAM	4	$18,496	$16,932	53,840	77,257	0.28%	1.9%	$51	$499
BELMONT	4	$22,336	$20,121	248,139	317,625	12.08%	12.7%	$10,191	$13,715
BERKLEY	2	$4,235	$4,730	12,255	9,802	0.98%	0.0%	$41	$0
BERLIN	2	$2,558	$2,491	$15,668	18,513	0.49%	1.6%	$26	$101
BERNARDSTON	1				11,792				$0
BEVERLY	5	$37,894	$34,638	218,282	269,201	11.12%	14.4%	$8,251	$13,180
BILLERICA	5	$37,390	$37,543	180,310	200,268	4.11%	7.8%	$2,518	$5,311
BLACKSTONE	3	$9,477	$10,079	9,282	19,305		0.0%		$0
BLANDFORD	1	$1,958	$1,991	14,559	4,919	0.21%	0.4%	$11	$7
BOLTON	2	$2,366	$2,498	10,909	11,537	0.47%	0.4%	$17	$16
BOSTON	7	$579,837	$545,745	1,820,000	2,784,196	13.26%	13.9%	$82,049	$131,581
BOURNE	4	$13,460		83,462	91,125	30.57%	6.6%	$8,674	$2,045
BOXBOROUGH	2	$2,682	$2,498	26,971	32,569	4.32%	3.0%	$396	$332
BOXFORD	3	$4,955	$5,153	50,869	52,627	0.62%	0.8%	$107	$143
BOYLSTON	2	$3,425	$3,212	27,040	38,706	2.44%	2.1%	$225	$276
BRAINTREE	5	$34,450	$32,061	172,640	184,047	0.94%	0.6%	$550	$375
BREWSTER	3	$4,840	$5,593	67,087	104,030	9.65%	13.9%	$2,200	$4,916
BRIDGEWATER	4	$23,277	$23,123	138,088	177,389	9.79%	26.6%	$4,598	$16,043
BRIMFIELD	2	$1,785		18,397		4.43%		$277	$0
BROCKTON	6	$131,980	$121,144	316,731	275,882	12.26%	3.9%	$13,203	$3,658
BROOKFIELD	2	$3,881	$4,039	14,931	29,705		0.0%		$0
BROOKLINE	6	$46,805	$43,240	474,198	594,460	21.66%	24.8%	$34,918	$50,125
BUCKLAND	1	$2,778	$2,728	9,147	12,472	8.06%	4.9%	$251	$208
BURLINGTON	4	$18,578	$17,874	114,276	162,757	6.09%	7.9%	$2,366	$4,372
CAMBRIDGE	6	$88,938	$78,560	637,337	780,566	15.40%	20.5%	$33,360	$54,405
CANTON	4	$16,667	$15,434	119,682	197,115	7.41%	8.7%	$3,015	$5,831
CARLISLE	2	$2,936		78,279	82,992	1.09%	0.3%	$290	$85
CARVER	4	$11,152	$13,118	44,129	46,589	0.61%	3.5%	$92	$554
CHARLEMONT	1	$2,231	$2,176	8,598	10,800		0.0%		$0
CHARLTON	3	$9,484	$9,986	32,102	56,802	1.46%	8.4%	$159	$1,622
CHATHAM	3	$4,345	$3,948	88,667	89,086	6.58%	13.4%	$1,985	$4,059

* = adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group 1988	TOTAL GRANTS 1988*	STATE (LIG/MEG) 1991	TOTAL Circulation 1988	1991	Non-Resident as a Total Circulation Percent of 1988	1991	Estimated Circulation (NRC circ. 1988	Non-Resident COST x $0.34) 1991
CHELMSFORD	5	$29,412	$29,739	266,368	287,862	15.29%	20.4%	$13,848	$19,966
CHELSEA	5	$38,988	$32,119	88,391	102,985	3.80%	3.3%	$1,142	$1,155
CHESHIRE	2	$2,869	$4,295		11,594				$0
CHESTER	1	$2,182	$1,744	11,066	12,500	13.10%	11.8%	$493	$502
CHESTERFIELD	1	$1,541	$2,106	6,809	11,641	5.14%	5.9%	$119	$234
CHICOPEE	6	$77,671	$84,326	170,570	207,142	2.50%	2.9%	$1,447	$2,042
CHILMARK	1	$1,407	$1,267	24,062	26,187	57.60%	50.1%	$4,712	$4,461
CLARKSBURG	1	$3,187	$3,704	17,025	14,846	0.82%	1.2%	$47	$61
CLINTON	4	$16,555		46,786	56,193	3.70%	14.4%	$589	$2,751
COHASSET	3	$6,236	$5,735	79,308	82,055		0.0%		$0
COLRAIN	1		$2,390	10,633	11,250	0.39%	0.4%	$14	$15
CONCORD	4	$13,477	$12,732	222,975	273,014	22.91%	27.7%	$17,371	$25,712
CONWAY	1								$0
CUMMINGTON	1	$1,754	$1,686	4,831	4,792	0.10%	0.5%	$2	$8
DALTON	3	$8,345	$7,637	55,058	67,100	27.60%	33.8%	$5,167	$7,711
DANVERS	4	$22,397	$20,624	194,836	216,870	28.04%	33.6%	$18,576	$24,775
DARTMOUTH	5	$26,826	$26,371	171,802	281,478	12.83%	15.5%	$7,495	$14,834
DEDHAM	4	$24,093	$21,149	112,696	119,358	10.59%	6.4%	$4,056	$2,597
DEERFIELD	2	$4,720	$4,965	36,801	42,738	1.78%	2.3%	$223	$334
DENNIS	4	$2,357							$0
DIGHTON	3			14,413	17,729		0.0%		$0
DOUGLAS	2	$5,415	$4,782	14,502	22,274	0.06%	0.0%	$3	$3
DOVER	2	$3,615	$3,373	35,005	46,576	6.38%	6.6%	$760	$1,045
DRACUT	5	$26,897	$29,908	99,224	105,961	19.13%	19.6%	$6,455	$7,061
DUDLEY	3	$11,713	$12,020	49,938	69,358	7.36%	0.0%	$1,250	$0
DUNSTABLE	2	$2,109	$2,203	14,201	24,564	5.13%	3.4%	$248	$284
DUXBURY	4	$11,562	$10,689	103,284	116,033	4.13%	4.4%	$1,451	$1,736
EAST BRIDGEWATER	4	$12,692	$11,602	44,707	67,992	3.67%	2.4%	$557	$555
EAST BROOKFIELD	1	$2,929	$2,489	18,998	21,996	1.08%	1.3%	$70	$97
EAST LONGMEADOW	4	$13,093	$13,690	134,950	186,635	23.63%	28.3%	$10,841	$17,958
EASTHAM	2	$2,727	$2,868	49,058	67,334	11.95%	20.5%	$1,993	$4,693
EASTHAMPTON	4	$22,948	$21,465	56,195	68,858	1.23%	2.3%	$235	$538

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

* = adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars)

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group 1988	TOTAL GRANTS 1988*	STATE (LIG/MEG) 1991	TOTAL 1988	Circulation 1991	Non-Resident as a Total 1988	Circulation Percent of Circulation 1991	Estimated Circulation (NRC circ. 1988	Non-Resident COST x $0.34) 1991
EASTON	4	$19,201	$18,478	68,991		0.00%		$1	$0
EDGARTOWN	2	$1,648	$1,859	36,293	46,117	34.72%	44.3%	$4,285	$6,946
EGREMONT	1	$1,713	$1,588	3,771	4,927	21.13%	19.2%	$271	$322
ERVING	1	$1,685		7,643		0.35%		$9	$0
ESSEX	2	$2,632	$2,258	16,789	23,778	0.00%	8.8%		$711
EVERETT	5	$34,980	$32,593	105,907	97,403	1.97%	0.9%	$711	$298
FAIRHAVEN	4	$18,321	$16,577	81,902	101,542	9.73%	9.1%	$2,711	$3,142
FALL RIVER	6	$179,503	$144,740	198,572	235,876	2.00%	4.5%	$1,350	$3,609
FALMOUTH	5	$19,697	$19,478	309,996	328,117	9.18%	9.2%	$9,673	$10,263
FITCHBURG	5	$62,005	$53,087	253,158	288,351	26.90%	31.2%	$23,151	$30,588
FLORIDA	1	$1,582	$1,438	5,479	9,612		0.0%		$0
FOXBOROUGH	4	$16,569	$15,260	110,307	136,853	12.35%	12.2%	$4,633	$5,677
FRAMINGHAM	6	$60,208	$57,071	540,013	633,912	23.13%	27.5%	$42,461	$59,271
FRANKLIN	4	$20,918		84,378	121,905	2.04%	3.8%	$586	$1,575
FREETOWN	3	$8,385	$8,929	20,049	24,932	3.68%	4.7%	$251	$398
GARDNER	4	$27,350	$25,528	181,548	171,680	17.55%	6.7%	$10,831	$3,911
GAY HEAD	1	$1,404	$1,258	3,937	4,050		0.0%		$0
GEORGETOWN	3	$6,384	$6,114	50,178	51,645	2.24%	2.9%	$383	$509
GILL	1								$0
GLOUCESTER	5	$26,961	$24,335	151,138	182,302	1.34%	2.0%	$689	$1,240
GOSHEN	1	$1,705	$1,695	6,600	6,325		0.0%		$0
GOSNOLD	1								$0
GRAFTON	4	$13,049	$12,721	45,411	71,521	0.30%	4.7%	$47	$1,143
GRANBY	3	$7,585	$7,277	21,788	21,507	7.20%	4.6%	$533	$336
GRANVILLE	1	$2,084							$0
GREAT BARRINGTON	3	$8,239	$7,422	63,475	67,140	20.97%	19.9%	$4,526	$4,543
GREENFIELD	4	$24,750	$15,067	111,230	131,239	19.37%	22.0%	$7,325	$9,817
GROTON	3	$6,897	$7,009	47,470	76,885	1.94%	1.8%	$314	$471
GROVELAND	3	$6,177	$5,394	34,300	34,324	2.56%	2.4%	$299	$280
HADLEY	2	$3,876							$0
HALIFAX	3	$7,395	$7,436	32,593	34,220	7.21%	7.6%	$799	$884
HAMILTON	3	$6,932	$6,199	63,024	80,070	10.98%	13.9%	$2,354	$3,784

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

* = adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars)

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group 1988	TOTAL GRANTS 1988*	STATE (LIG/MEG) 1991	TOTAL Circulation 1988	Circulation 1991	Non-Resident as a Total Circulation 1988	Percent of 1991	Estimated Circulation (NRC circ. 1988	Non-Resident COST x $0.34) 1991
HAMPDEN	2	$5,832	$5,580	30,783	38,777	3.12%	3.2%	$327	$422
HANCOCK	1								$0
HANOVER	4	$10,765	$10,369	83,656	86,294	0.00%	0.5%		$147
HANSON	3	$11,415		25,666	22,253	0.82%	1.3%	$71	$98
HARDWICK	2	$3,575	$3,937	7,734	6,269	1.09%	1.0%	$29	$21
HARVARD	4	$17,303	$16,450	45,185	58,946		0.0%		$0
HARWICH	4	$7,346	$7,035	91,907	100,047	7.66%	8.7%	$2,393	$2,959
HATFIELD	2	$3,702	$3,257	17,551	19,458		0.0%		$0
HAVERHILL	6	$57,975	$56,785	199,635	262,410	11.31%	13.8%	$7,674	$12,312
HAWLEY	1	DOES	NOT	HAVE A	PUBLIC	LIBRARY			$0
HEATH	1	$1,578	$1,414	14,140	14,034	1.77%	0.9%	$85	$43
HINGHAM	4	$6,425	$16,005	300,413	370,480	6.76%	13.3%	$6,908	$16,753
HINSDALE	1	$2,262	$2,523	6,303	9,759	9.19%	11.6%	$197	$385
HOLBROOK	4	$13,935	$12,567	55,174	61,709	2.00%	2.2%	$374	$462
HOLDEN	4	$15,179	$13,891	73,115	154,610	7.00%	17.9%	$1,740	$9,410
HOLLAND	2	$2,015		13,516	6,212	0.07%	0.0%	$3	$0
HOLLISTON	4	$12,809	$12,319	54,028	84,784	0.34%	4.4%	$62	$1,268
HOLYOKE	5	$64,942		85,153	66,668	4.91%	0.0%	$1,421	$0
HOPEDALE	2	$4,352		39,576	27,705	5.10%	3.5%	$686	$330
HOPKINTON	3	$2,607		75,634		11.43%		$2,939	$0
HUBBARDSTON	2	$2,538	$3,239	8,329	11,482	0.97%	1.0%	$28	$39
HUDSON	4	$20,489	$18,741	123,610	169,079	16.25%	19.6%	$6,831	$11,267
HULL	3	$9,999	$8,506	32,139	32,188	0.06%	0.0%	$7	$0
HUNTINGTON	1	$3,028	$3,087	8,298	11,600	0.02%	2.0%	$1	$79
IPSWICH	4	$11,030	$10,288	85,588	100,257	2.12%	7.4%	$616	$2,522
KINGSTON	3	$7,931	$8,142	58,223	52,868	5.62%	10.2%	$1,112	$1,833
LAKEVILLE	3	$7,169		19,130	28,863	0.00%	0.0%		$0
LANCASTER	3	$7,910	$6,829	40,642	49,409	8.12%	16.2%	$1,122	$2,721
LANESBOROUGH	2	$3,919	$3,732	10,520	12,280		0.0%		$0
LAWRENCE	6	$101,354	$81,740	124,659	127,014	6.44%	12.2%	$2,731	$5,269
LEE	3	$6,945	$6,206	41,248	41,195	4.36%	6.0%	$612	$840
LEICESTER	4	$14,017	$12,839	25,304	30,973	0.92%	1.6%	$79	$168

* = adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group 1988	TOTAL GRANTS 1988*	STATE (LIG/MEG) 1991	TOTAL Circulation 1988	1991	Non-Resident as a Total 1988	Circulation Percent of Circulation 1991	Estimated Circulation (NRC circ. 1988	Non-Resident COST x $0.34) 1991
LENOX	3	$7,084	$5,064	58,662	73,802	30.85%	37.7%	$6,153	$9,460
LEOMINSTER	5	$41,700	$42,550	172,632	212,297	10.90%	12.0%	$6,397	$8,662
LEVERETT	1	$2,126	$2,145	4,133	6,792		0.0%		$0
LEXINGTON	5	$23,137	$20,977	549,900	655,801	15.12%	19.9%	$28,277	$44,371
LEYDEN	1	$1,667	$1,650	4,873	3,847		0.0%		$0
LINCOLN	3	$6,287	$5,938	80,509	113,844	19.77%	29.5%	$5,411	$11,419
LITTLETON	3	$6,524	$5,850	76,256	104,026	7.47%	9.2%	$1,936	$3,254
LONGMEADOW	4	$15,874	$16,275	166,629	146,502	1.62%	3.4%	$919	$1,694
LOWELL	6	$118,743	$113,982	155,531	235,265	5.85%	11.5%	$3,096	$9,199
LUDLOW	4	$23,969	$24,647	61,357	64,833	8.74%	4.2%	$1,822	$926
LUNENBURG	3	$10,248	$9,020	54,710	56,250	2.16%	2.5%	$402	$478
LYNN	6	$98,258		174,802	124,118	3.60%	3.5%	$2,142	$1,477
LYNNFIELD	4	$9,653	$8,386	158,635	127,361	11.38%	21.9%	$6,136	$9,483
MALDEN	6	$69,668	$61,778	123,898	151,574	3.38%	4.1%	$1,424	$2,113
MANCHESTER-BY-THE	3	$4,228	$3,783	53,537	48,473	8.43%	4.1%	$1,534	$676
MANSFIELD	4	$13,462	$14,314	75,693	119,666	3.18%	12.2%	$819	$4,964
MARBLEHEAD	4	$15,933	$14,296	234,340	152,774	7.70%	9.4%	$6,133	$4,883
MARION	2	$3,157	$2,914	47,236	46,788	29.89%	1.3%	$4,800	$207
MARLBOROUGH	5	$30,382	$28,494	203,562	210,948	8.35%	9.3%	$5,778	$6,670
MARSHFIELD	4	$22,051	$20,389	179,512	209,841	8.33%	8.5%	$5,083	$6,064
MASHPEE	3	$3,226	$5,333	32,703	52,404	10.33%	13.9%	$1,149	$2,477
MATTAPOISETT	3	$5,350	$4,956	30,650	38,233	4.72%	2.4%	$492	$312
MAYNARD	4	$10,118	$9,944	30,588	45,375	13.28%	0.0%	$1,381	$0
MEDFIELD	4	$9,988	$9,525	80,512	99,375	3.47%	0.0%	$949	$0
MEDFORD	6	$65,899	$59,189	167,096	247,253	5.49%	6.6%	$3,119	$5,548
MEDWAY	3	$8,942	$10,054	70,339	92,628	7.31%	9.9%	$1,748	$3,118
MELROSE	5	$30,326	$28,414	198,300	230,339	10.88%	13.5%	$7,334	$10,573
MENDON	2	$3,161		5,651	6,214	5.59%	0.0%	$107	$0
MERRIMAC	3	$5,901	$5,857	27,987	43,435	0.73%	1.5%	$69	$222
METHUEN	5	$43,369	$43,197	103,893	134,913	5.67%	3.5%	$2,002	$1,605
MIDDLEBOROUGH	4	$21,135	$18,920	75,850	82,779	5.76%	5.8%	$1,485	$1,632
MIDDLEFIELD	1	$1,601		3,180		0.94%		$10	$0

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

* = adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars)

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group 1988	TOTAL GRANTS 1988*	STATE (LIG/MEG) 1991	TOTAL Circulation 1988	1991	Non-Resident as a Total Circulation 1988	Percent of 1991	Estimated Circulation (NRC circ. 1988	Non-Resident COST x $0.34) 1991
MIDDLETON	3	$4,125	$4,352	28,216	41,012	1.31%	1.1%	$125	$153
MILFORD	4	$27,466	$25,816	141,136	211,690	18.00%	32.8%	$8,637	$23,608
MILLBURY	4	$15,054	$13,763	52,691	68,033	2.18%	2.8%	$391	$648
MILLIS	3	$7,069	$7,238	53,522	59,358	2.87%	3.6%	$522	$727
MILLVILLE	2	$3,205	$3,070	4,897	7,233	1.47%	2.0%	$24	$49
MILTON	5	$24,789	$23,440	183,795	223,938		0.0%		$0
MONROE	1								$0
MONSON	3	$10,548	$7,533	20,538	14,544	4.22%	2.5%	$294	$124
MONTAGUE	3	$10,522	$9,951	49,339	55,254	9.47%	4.8%	$1,589	$902
MONTEREY	1	$1,654	$1,504	5,177	6,173	50.30%	0.0%	$885	$0
MONTGOMERY	1				3,900				$0
MOUNT WASHINGTON	1								$0
NAHANT	2	$3,403	$3,186	48,628	25,489	1.67%	1.0%	$276	$87
NANTUCKET	3		$3,757		40,417				$0
NATICK	5	$27,602	$25,541	229,374	267,064	8.96%	10.8%	$6,989	$9,807
NEEDHAM	5	$22,152		302,311	284,237	7.46%	12.2%	$7,664	$11,790
NEW ASHFORD	1	DOES NOT		HAVE A		PUBLIC LIBRARY			$0
NEW BEDFORD	6	$184,220	$97,365	373,335	332,244	6.74%	7.6%	$8,551	$8,585
NEW BRAINTREE	1	$1,752	$1,669	9,020					$0
NEW MARLBOROUGH	1	$1,679			1,561				$0
NEW SALEM	1	$1,946	$2,124	5,406	9,484	0.00%	0.0%		$0
NEWBURY	3	$5,111	$5,779	20,571	28,558	3.05%	8.1%	$214	$786
NEWBURYPORT	4	$16,215	$15,378	102,357	125,441	19.43%	19.1%	$6,762	$8,146
NEWTON	6	$68,972	$64,285	478,566	544,028	7.15%	9.7%	$11,638	$17,942
NORFOLK	3	$8,004	$8,305	71,513	125,521	4.25%	9.5%	$1,034	$4,054
NORTH ADAMS	4	$35,354	$31,110	69,562	59,599	4.75%	5.3%	$1,124	$1,074
NORTH ANDOVER	4	$20,265	$19,599	126,659	98,854	7.30%	0.0%	$3,146	$0
NORTH ATTLEBOROUG	4	$25,292	$25,719	89,390	81,650	6.71%	1.6%	$2,040	$444
NORTH BROOKFIELD	2	$5,806	$5,667	24,572	29,069	2.58%	0.0%	$216	$0
NORTH READING	4	$11,120		48,968	56,904	2.06%	2.5%	$343	$484
NORTHAMPTON	5	$35,948	$32,369	208,346	259,727		0.0%		$0
NORTHBOROUGH	4	$10,446	$10,511	131,626	160,984	8.32%	12.5%	$3,725	$6,842

ST COPY AVAILABLE

* = adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars)

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group 1988	TOTAL GRANTS 1988*	STATE (LIG/MEG) 1991	TOTAL Circulation 1988	1991	Non-Resident as a Total Circulation 1988	Percent of 1991	Estimated Circulation (NRC circ. 1988	Non-Resident COST x $0.34) 1991
NORTHBRIDGE	4	$18,347		66,454	45,175	9.89%	10.7%	$2,234	$1,643
NORTHFIELD	2	$2,620	$2,662	33,123	30,444	1.36%	1.2%	$153	$124
NORTON	4	$17,359	$15,119	44,972	61,667	0.74%	6.6%	$114	$1,384
NORWELL	3	$8,159	$7,549	66,683	85,984	5.16%	5.7%	$1,171	$1,666
NORWOOD	5	$28,017	$25,025	230,041	215,943	4.07%	5.0%	$3,187	$3,671
OAK BLUFFS	2	$1,661	$1,544	11,825	17,294	47.64%	46.0%	$1,915	$2,705
OAKHAM	1	$2,024	$2,083	10,282	15,658	0.84%	1.0%	$29	$53
ORANGE	3	$12,384	$12,341	36,512	38,798	0.90%	2.0%	$111	$264
ORLEANS	3	$4,039	$3,987	105,010	91,763	35.80%	34.6%	$12,781	$10,795
OTIS	1								$0
OXFORD	4	$16,493	$16,027	49,674	63,037	1.89%	2.4%	$319	$514
PALMER	4	$16,721	$16,685	149,047	186,358	26.93%	39.6%	$13,648	$25,091
PAXTON	2	$4,190	$3,766	32,126	38,054	4.70%	5.0%	$514	$647
PEABODY	5	$47,259	$44,193	131,542	227,919	4.10%	15.7%	$1,835	$12,166
PELHAM	1	$2,221	$2,194	3,603	5,587	6.80%	74.0%	$83	$1,406
PEMBROKE	4	$15,380	$14,588	63,656	61,315		0.0%		$0
PEPPERELL	4	$10,100		67,086	92,400	1.43%	3.6%	$325	$1,131
PERU	1	$1,618	$2,118	2,631	2,712		3.9%		$36
PETERSHAM	1	$1,853	$1,782	9,523	9,399	1.91%	2.3%	$62	$74
PHILLIPSTON	1	$1,811	$1,918	5,075	6,226	2.17%	2.5%	$37	$53
PITTSFIELD	5	$65,484	$53,608	374,545	321,697	11.04%	11.7%	$14,062	$12,797
PLAINFIELD	1	$1,573	$1,428	4,564	6,793	1.84%	1.6%	$29	$37
PLAINVILLE	3	$6,607	$6,289	9,039	34,493	1.11%	22.8%	$34	$2,674
PLYMOUTH	5	$34,279	$35,524	180,424	195,669	3.45%	2.9%	$2,117	$1,929
PLYMPTON	2	$2,405	$2,338	13,839	11,072	1.71%	6.6%	$81	$248
PRINCETON	2	$2,920	$2,957	29,446	37,050		0.0%		$0
PROVINCETOWN	2	$2,625	$2,298	22,453	21,146	3.39%	4.3%	$259	$309
QUINCY	6	$88,603	$82,020	389,667	409,501	4.91%	6.6%	$6,504	$9,189
RANDOLPH	5	$30,596	$30,444	179,919	234,618	8.50%	10.9%	$5,202	$8,695
RAYNHAM	3	$10,391	$9,772	36,636	40,156	0.48%	0.9%	$60	$123
READING	4	$21,622	$20,798	277,128	295,976	8.03%	9.4%	$7,562	$9,459
REHOBOTH	3	$9,101	$9,283	12,844	20,499		0.0%		$0

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

* = adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars)

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group 1988	TOTAL GRANTS 1988*	STATE (LIG/MEG) 1991	TOTAL Circulation 1988	1991	Non-Resident as a Total Circulation Percent of 1988	1991	Estimated Circulation (NRC circ. 1988	Non-Resident COST x $0.34) 1991
REVERE	5	$50,009	$47,292	40,207	49,739	0.34%	0.6%	$46	$101
RICHMOND	1	$2,009	$1,869	7,171	7,096	0.79%	1.5%	$19	$36
ROCHESTER	2	$4,084	$4,400	7,155	17,182	2.91%	2.4%	$71	$140
ROCKLAND	4	$19,115	$17,527	68,272	72,439	0.61%	1.4%	$142	$345
ROCKPORT	3	$5,489	$5,044	76,607	89,184		0.0%		$0
ROWE	1	$1,406		15,494		1.71%		$90	$0
ROWLEY	2	$3,945	$4,313	16,655	20,194	0.80%	1.2%	$45	$82
ROYALSTON	1	$2,126	$2,154	4,425	7,701		0.0%		$0
RUSSELL	1	$2,502	$2,760	7,218	11,703	1.90%	2.5%	$47	$99
RUTLAND	2	$6,161	$5,967	36,585	43,577	3.41%	3.7%	$424	$548
SALEM	5	$39,938	$37,190	165,701	220,398	11.34%	8.9%	$6,391	$6,669
SALISBURY	3	$6,946	$4,975	41,095	31,138	4.60%	3.0%	$643	$318
SANDISFIELD	1	$1,562	$1,458	3,584	4,215	5.83%	39.5%	$71	$566
SANDWICH	4	$8,393	$10,661	103,474	163,874	2.15%	7.0%	$755	$3,900
SAUGUS	5	$24,279	$24,491	78,330	84,101	1.24%	5.2%	$330	$1,487
SAVOY	1								$0
SCITUATE	4	$16,786		135,549	141,989	0.99%	2.5%	$454	$1,207
SEEKONK	4	$12,999	$12,836	108,631	146,633	20.98%	41.5%	$7,749	$20,690
SHARON	4	$14,134	$14,050	144,572	152,687	2.18%	1.9%	$1,071	$986
SHEFFIELD	2	$2,582	$2,445	18,175	25,898		0.0%		$0
SHELBURNE	2	$2,747	$2,514	28,588	37,334	8.71%	7.8%	$847	$990
SHERBORN	2	$3,344	$3,053	36,271	43,098	6.90%	8.8%	$850	$1,289
SHIRLEY	3	$7,237	$7,876	12,648	17,001	1.16%	1.7%	$50	$98
SHREWSBURY	4	$22,691	$21,359	195,468	227,142	5.90%	9.5%	$3,922	$7,337
SHUTESBURY	1	$1,959	$2,102	3,702	12,123	0.27%	0.4%	$3	$16
SOMERSET	4	$17,144		137,516	143,695	11.51%	0.0%	$5,382	$0
SOMERVILLE	6	$93,778	$76,604	146,838	214,233	2.07%	3.5%	$1,032	$2,549
SOUTH HADLEY	4	$21,438	$21,444	158,917	186,582	20.27%	19.1%	$10,951	$12,117
SOUTHAMPTON	2	$5,215	$5,272	29,843	31,102	2.79%	1.0%	$283	$106
SOUTHBOROUGH	3	$5,389	$5,030	72,735	76,715	4.53%	4.5%	$1,121	$1,174
SOUTHBRIDGE	4	$26,011	$15,159	113,287	109,221	27.16%	29.4%	$10,461	$10,918
SOUTHWICK	3	$10,233	$10,504	37,118	39,554	3.57%	3.4%	$450	$457

* = adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group 1988	TOTAL GRANTS 1988*	STATE (LIG/MEG) 1991	TOTAL Circulation 1988	1991	Non-Resident as a Total Circulation Percent of 1988	1991	Estimated Circulation (NRC circ. 1988	Non-Resident COST x $0.34) 1991
WARWICK	1	$1,690	$1,531	6,799	7,493		0.0%		$0
WASHINGTON	1	DOES NOT		HAVE A		PUBLIC LIBRARY			$0
WATERTOWN	5	$31,405	$28,325	222,929	257,388	14.29%	17.9%	$10,831	$15,665
WAYLAND	4	$9,999	$9,580	111,966	157,558	7.73%	14.3%	$2,943	$7,660
WEBSTER	4	$18,319	$18,838	81,074	83,507		3.1%		$880
WELLESLEY	5	$21,081	$19,660	415,412	398,533	28.56%	32.5%	$40,344	$44,038
WELLFLEET	2	$1,653	$1,580	58,795	77,528	16.00%	18.7%	$3,198	$4,929
WENDELL	1	$2,000	$2,128	2,875	7,086	1.57%	1.7%	$15	$41
WENHAM	2	$3,336	$3,569	75,436	65,328	34.50%	31.3%	$8,848	$6,952
WEST BOYLSTON	3	$6,167	$5,585	40,840	51,837	2.52%	3.9%	$351	$687
WEST BRIDGEWATER	3	$6,893	$6,185	28,428	27,419	12.16%	7.5%	$1,175	$699
WEST BROOKFIELD	2	$3,934	$4,201	34,490	48,518	0.23%	0.3%	$27	$49
WEST NEWBURY	2	$3,070	$3,094	86,471	103,411	8.09%	13.4%	$2,380	$4,711
WEST SPRINGFIELD	5	$29,966	$29,013	141,032	170,541	3.30%	6.6%	$1,584	$3,827
WEST STOCKBRIDGE	1	$1,958	$1,873	6,750	8,141	7.61%	11.8%	$175	$327
WEST TISBURY	1	$1,498	$1,359	23,018	29,306	18.68%	18.6%	$1,462	$1,853
WESTBOROUGH	4	$10,653	$10,393	125,467	149,237	10.99%	17.9%	$4,686	$9,083
WESTFIELD	5	$47,583	$50,468	281,901	407,405	10.45%	13.2%	$10,013	$18,284
WESTFORD	4	$13,141	$14,153	110,777	179,157	3.93%	10.1%	$1,479	$6,152
WESTHAMPTON	1	$2,053	$2,046	9,778	13,549	0.30%	0.2%	$10	$9
WESTMINSTER	3	$5,618	$5,963	32,662	45,236	0.73%	3.2%	$81	$492
WESTON	4	$8,069	$7,251	139,606	158,238	16.42%	16.6%	$7,792	$8,931
WESTPORT	4	$14,840	$13,511	58,742	72,349	0.84%	3.1%	$167	$763
WESTWOOD	4	$10,395	$9,632	156,139	179,089	17.06%	17.7%	$9,057	$10,778
WEYMOUTH	6	$62,446		223,171	197,568	5.95%	5.4%	$4,513	$3,627
WHATELY	1	$2,082	$1,852	14,710	26,224	0.68%	0.3%	$34	$27
WHITMAN	4	$17,978	$15,952	31,729	43,404	1.90%	3.4%	$205	$502
WILBRAHAM	4	$13,116	$13,107	135,365	231,362	4.30%	4.2%	$1,977	$3,304
WILLIAMSBURG	2	$3,148	$3,510	20,040	28,569	3.11%	4.1%	$212	$398
WILLIAMSTOWN	3	$9,834	$8,361	66,366	80,043	4.10%	14.8%	$925	$4,028
WILMINGTON	4	$15,322	$15,011	105,004	130,118	5.08%	10.6%	$1,813	$4,689
WINCHENDON	3	$11,027		34,919	42,689	2.19%	1.9%	$259	$276

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

* = adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars)

MUNICIPALITY	Pop. Group 1988	TOTAL GRANTS 1988*	STATE (LIG/MEG) 1991	TOTAL Circulation 1988	Circulation 1991	Non-Resident as a Total 1988	Circulation Percent of Circulation 1991	Estimated Circulation (NRC circ. 1988	Non-Resident COST x $0.34) 1991
WINCHESTER	4	$16,908	$15,902	228,077	237,245	7.54%	8.6%	$5,850	$6,937
WINDSOR	1								$0
WINTHROP	4	$21,160	$20,664	59,553	68,407	0.34%	0.0%	$69	$0
WOBURN	5	$34,753	$33,165	99,238	126,307	1.65%	1.1%	$556	$472
WORCESTER	7	$213,621	$190,328	784,314	707,204	14.95%	16.4%	$39,871	$39,434
WORTHINGTON	1	$2,010	$1,882	9,867	19,167	1.77%	4.1%	$60	$267
WRENTHAM	3	$8,855	$9,003	46,963	50,614	1.58%	1.3%	$252	$224
YARMOUTH	4	$15,687	$14,624	165,055	152,656	7.98%	11.2%	$4,479	$5,813

* = adjusted for inflation (1991 constant dollars)